THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

GRAND BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.

HONORS TO THE LAYERS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD STANLEY.

A LETTER FROM LORD DERBY

On Monday night, October 1, a grand banquet, under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was given at Liverpool, to the layers of the Atlantic Cables. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, presided.

The Chairman, in proposing "The health o her Majesty the Queen," said that her Majesty had on all fitting occasions shown a hearty interest in the progress of telegraphic science, and later in the evening he should read a special communication from the Queen upon the subject of the present banquet.

The Chairman, in proposing, "The Health of the President of the United States," acknowledged the services which the Governments of both England and America had rendered in promoting the successful laying of the cables. It was most desirable to preserve a hearty friendship between the two countries, for there were no two nations who, if cordially united, could do more to further the cause of civilization throughout the world than the United Kingdom and the United States. (Loud cheers.)

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal family" was the next toast, which was duly honored.

The Chairman next proposed "The Original Promoters of the Atlantic Cable," the toast being a little earlier than intended, in the hope of obtaining a reply during the evening through the cable from Mr. Cyrus W. Field. The Chairman paid a high tribute to the zeal and services of Cyrus and Dudley Field, and Messrs. Brett, Bright, and Whitehouse.

Speech of Lord Stanley.

Mr. Rawlins, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," to which Lord Stanley, M. P. (who was received with loud cheers), replied. He said:—Gentlemen, your chairman has proposed, and you have very kindly drunk, the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, and as one of those at present holding that honorable post, I have great pleasure in returning thanks. I assure you that in so doing I do not in the slightest degree misconceive the character of the compliment which you have paid us. It is one wholly detached from politics. You simply give us credit—as I for my part should have been ready to give credit to any of those who have preceded us in power—for endeavoring honestly, according to such lights as we may possess, to do that which seems to us best in the interest of the country. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is often objected, and not without some show of reason, to our system of Parliamentary government, that it produces changes of hands inconveniently often, and displaces men, irrespective of personal merit or demerit, from offices which, perhaps, at the very time when they quit them, they are most competent to fill. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly these reasons are not without weight; but there are counterbalancing considerations which ought not to be lost sight of. These very changes keep up a spirit of healthy rivalry and competition, and they diffuse official experience among the members of both Houses, and thus strengthen what I may call our reserve force of working statesmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They diffuse what, to my mind, is often more important than official experience—a sense of responsibility for Parliamentary criticism. (Hear, hear.) There is no more effective check on reckless or pernicious censure than when a man has to ask himself, before he speaks of the conduct of his political opponent, "Suppose I were on the other politi- Bench and had to decide this matter Treasury take any other course?" (Cheers.) Ter, could I the demands of public life, at least which, again, of Commons, are in the present da the House and the wear and tear, mental and so severe, great, that even the strongest amongst us is so gentle of our statesmen are the best most energ- compulsory positions of computer for those which the opposition benches afterative rest hear.) In my own name, and thord. (Hear, leagues, I thank you for your list of my colus; and now, if you permit me, reception of though by an abrupt transition, it will at once, toast which has been intrusted to pass on to the toast is "England and America e my care. That cheers.) These words may be United." (Loud the expression of a hope, or a taken either as a fact. Physically, the thing is the assertion of and America are united by is done. England which I shall leave my friend an enterprise of speak in detail, but of which the chairman to from saying it appears to me I cannot refrain lous triumph of mind over the most marvelnature—that the annals of matter—of man over recorded (applause); and science have as yet America retain their engin while England and eminence among the mastering and naval preventure to predict that ons of the world, I who have been the wor the names of those dertaking—the names of ers in the great un- of Anderson—will be h Canning, of Glass, and not only on this, but on honorably remembered, Atlantic. (Loud cheer the other side of the the effects of this new .) Now, what will be instantaneous communi state of things—of this World and the New—ation between the Old will in a few years exte a communication which civilized globe? So far as over the whole of the cerned, much is obvious as our colonies are conmilitary, in which the s. In all matters, civil or to interfere, it can do home Government ought effect, because in cr so with infinitely more founded on informati ical times instructions old can be of very li on a fortnight or a month again, in matters of little practical value. So, saving of labor will be trade I suppose that the forms, at least, of sp considerable, and that some degree checked wh eculation will be in some for conjecture—(hea en certainty is substituted country, and in the ar, hear); but to us in this aspect of the ques present case, the diplomatic We are going to ction is the most important, and of the Cab bring the people of England nection with the ted States into a far closer conbefore. Th one another than has ever existed Some one h at it, in my mind, a great gain. nations is as stated that the opinion of foreign posterity; an anticipation of the judgment of absolutely, but without adopting that phrase t is undoubtedly true that lookers- rsonally affected by the results of being done, yet feeling in them a terest, are thought to be able to judge of what is passing than those who e thick of the fray. ("Hear, hear," and I think, then, that England and are both in a n to gain mutually temperate another's pro- s. Th interests; they ble a el b y m

should not be doing my duty here if I did not say it—there may be criticism which is not fair, not temperate criticism, which is hasty, partial, passionate. Perhaps on both sides of the water we have had a little too much of that. ("Hear," and cheers.) But it does not result from hostility; on the contrary, if it did not sound paradoxical to say so, I should say that it arises quite as much from an anxious desire which both nations feel that the credit of those representative institutions which are common to both should by both be maintained. ("Hear.") I do not suppose that criticism I have spoken of can ever wholly cease, for I have sometimes thought that England and the United States are like two persons related by family ties, both interested for the credit of their common family, both of whom would be sorry should any real harm happen to the other; but not always agreeing in ideas, and not being of a reticent disposition, however friendly, now and then use the privilege of relationship to express an opinion of each other's affairs in a manner which, though it may be frank, is not always judicious and agreeable. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The lesson I draw from that is that now that we are going to be nearer neighbors we must learn to be sparing of such criticism ourselves, and not too sensitive or impatient when it is applied to us. ("Hear.") We are bound to bear in mind that while a common language, if it brings, on the one hand, immense advantages, it has on the other heavy responsibilities and some inconveniences. In private life, probably no man speaks of his friends in precisely the terms he would use were they face to face. Nations converse by newspapers, and every word they say of one another is, by the necessity of the case, said also to one another. It is in the earnest hope that we may use our new privileges as befits us both—it is in the deep conviction that on the union of the two nations, more than on any other earthly thing, the future of civilization depends; and it is with the conviction also that whoever wilfully or ignorantly estranges them one from another is doing, on the whole, the very worst act a human being could commit—it is with these feelings that I now give you the toast, "England and America united." (Loud applause.)

A Message to President Johnson.

Captain Hamilton said a message had been forwarded through the cable to the President of the United States. He had received a reply from Newfoundland stating that the message had been received; but that, owing to the state of the land line, it was feared that it would not reach the President in time for a reply to be read at the meeting.

Letter from Queen Victoria.

The Chairman then read the following communication from the Earl of Derby:—

"BALMORAL, September 29.—Dear Sir Stafford:—As I understand you are to have the honor of taking the chair at the entertainment which is to be given on Monday next, in Liverpool, to celebrate the double success which has attended the great undertaking of laying the cable of 1866 and recovering that of 1865, by which the two continents of Europe and America are happily connected, I am commanded by the Queen to make known to you, and through you to those over whom you are to preside, the deep interest with which her Majesty has regarded the progress of this noble work, and to tender her Majesty's cordial congratulations to all of those whose energy and perseverance, whose skill and science, have triumphed over all difficulties and accomplished a success alike honorable to themselves and to their country, and beneficial to the world at large. Her Majesty, desirous of testifying her sense of the various merits which have been displayed in this great enterprise, has commanded me to submit to her, for special marks of her royal favor, the names of those who, having had assigned to them prominent positions, may be considered as representing the different departments, whose varied labors have contributed to the final results which Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to direct that the honor of Knighthood should be conferred on that Captain Anderson, the able and zealous commander of the *Great Eastern;* Professor Thomson, whose eminent success upon each brought to bear with such marine telegraphy, the improvement of & Canning, the manufacturers; and on Messrs. Glass of the Telegraph Manufacturing Company, whose to the admirable experience have mainly contributed of the admirable construction and successful laying mark of cable. Her Majesty is further pleased to of her approval of the public spirit and energy the two companies who have had successively the conduct of the undertaking, by offering the dignity of a baronetcy of the United Kingdom to Mr. Sampson, the Deputy Chairman of the original company, to whose resolute support of the project in spite of all discouragements it was in a great measure owing that it was not at one time abandoned in despair, and to Mr. Gooch, M. P., the Chairman of the Company which has finally completed the design. If among the names thus submitted to and approved by her Majesty, that of Mr. Cyrus Field does not appear, the omission must not be attributed to any disregard of the eminent services which, from the first, he has rendered to the cause of transatlantic telegraphy, and the zeal and resolution with which he has adhered to the prosecution of his object; but to an apprehension lest it might appear to encroach on the province of his own Government if her Majesty were advised to offer a citizen of the United States, for a service rendered alike to both countries, British marks of honor, which, following the example of another highly distinguished citizen, he might feel himself unable to accept.

I will only add, on my own part, how cordially I concur in the object of the meeting over which you are about to preside, and how much I should have been gratified had circumstances permitted me to have attended in person.

I am, dear Sir Stafford, very sincerely yours,
(Signed) DERBY.
Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Bart. M.P.

Sir S. Northcote said that he knew it was Lord Derby's wish to have recommended Captain Anderson for some marks of favor more immediately connected with his own profession, but to his great dissatisfaction he found that neither the rules of the naval service nor the statutes of the Order of Bath allowed him to do so, and he desired me especially to announce his regret at that circumstance. (Hear, hear.)

Speeches of thanks were afterwards made by Captain Anderson, Mr. Cannins, Mr. Willoughby Smith, Mr. Clifford, and others connected with the affair.

Reported Political Views of Governor Seymour.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 12.—The *Press* this morning publishes a statement, said to be on reliable authority, that Governor Seymour, of New York, while here a few days ago, in conversation with prominent Democrats, expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. The Governor further said that, were he living in the South, he should be in favor of negro suffrage.

—The French sardine fishery has been more successful this season than for the last ten years. At Douarnenez and Goncarneau, the principal centres of this species of industry, eight hundred and eighty-four boats caught upwards of one hundred and ten millions of sardines in the month of July alone, the sale producing 707,648 francs. At the end of the month one thousand sardines could be bought for two francs only.

—The Court of Appeals in Genoa, Italy, has given judgment in an important case. The Registrar of that town had refused to sanction the civil marriage of a priest. His refusal had been validated by a lower court, but the sentence has now been quashed, and the principle is solemnly affirmed that priests can legally depart from their vows of celibacy.

—Wells, the solicitor who brought the famous *crim. con.* suit against Lord Palmerston in behalf of Mrs. C. Kane, was arrested in London last week as an habitual drunkard and vagrant, and sent to jail for three days in default of five shillings fine.

—Count Baciocchi died at the Tuileries last month. He was son of Princess Eliza Bonaparte and Prince Lucca, and, by consequence,

EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLES AND MAIL.

ENGLAND.

The "Alabama" and Other Money Claims of the United States—An Advance Towards a Settlement.

LONDON, October 4.—The London *Times* of this morning has an article on the *Alabama* claims. In review of the subject it says:—Let a joint commission be appointed, not to adjudicate upon the claims preferred against Great Britain by American shipowners, or to review the transactions connected with the equipment of the *Alabama* and her consorts, but to deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war, as hitherto determined by international law or usage, and to devise, if possible, a set of rules which all maritime nations should be invited to adopt and to carry out by legislative measures.

A commission of this kind should not be exclusively composed of British and American subjects, but should include eminent Continental jurists, and be invested with the amplest possible liberty of recommendation. If upon a perusal of their report her Majesty's Government shall be of opinion that, under the circumstances, some reparation is due, either in international law or in international equity, to the United States, in respect to the *ravages* of the *Alabama*, it will not be *too late to make it*, and no *false pride* should prevent England doing so with a good grace. It is to be said that Lord Stanley cannot allow these claims to be be reopened even indirectly, without reflecting injuriously on the conduct of his predecessor, the answer is obvious.

Mr. Adams' representation to Lord Russell was in the nature of a legal demand, and it was properly met by a legal demurrer. It was practically granted that British law had been violated in the equipment of the *Alabama*, and that the commercial marine of the United States had suffered grievous injury thereby; but the doubt was whether in the absence of culpable neglect on the part of the Government, there was any remedy against England. This Lord Russell denied, and we have yet to learn that he was wrong in his exposition of the law, while he was certainly right if the precedent of the Portuguese claims on the United States is to be followed.

On the other hand, as every one knows, the *Alabama* would never have got to sea, but for the most inopportune illness of the Queen's Advocate; and this consideration, though it may clear the Government from the alleged neglect, do s in some degree affect the moral aspect of the case. The loss sustained by American commerce in consequence may be *damnum sine injuria*, and therefore no ground of legal action; and yet it may be a wise act of courtesy to waive the benefit of this plea. The time has come when such a concession is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous act of good-will.

At all events, there can be nothing derogatory to the honor or England in offering to submit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed commission. No country has more to lose by a lax interpretation of these laws and justice compels us to acknowledge that had the United States Government convoyed their invasion, the Fenian expedition might have inflicted much greater mischief on Canada. It will not be forgotten by Parliament if it should be hereafter called upon to sanction overtures which may *lead* to an amicable compromise of the *Alabama* claims.

BELGIUM.

Reception of the United States Minister at Court.

BRUSSELS, October 1.—On Saturday Hon. Mr. Sanford, Resident United States Minister, had an official audience He presented to the King, from the President of the United States, letters of condolence on the death of King Leopold the First, and Congratulation on the accession of Leopold the Second. Mr. Sanford also presented his credentials as United States Minister. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was present. Mr. Sanford was conveyed to the palace at Lacken, and back to his hotel, in a court carriage.

The Mexican Question in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, October 2.—The *Nord* states that the presence of Mr. Adams, the American Minister to England, in Brussels is connected with some communications of a very important character respecting the Mexican empire.

Important from Candia.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE—DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS BY THE CHRISTIANS.

The *Belgian*, at Father Point, reports, under date of the 5th of October, the following highly important news:—Official intelligence from Candia states that another battle had taken place, in which 7000 Christians and 17,000 Egyptians were engaged. The former commenced the attack, and drove back the Egyptians to the sea-shore, where they were received on board the vessels of the Turkish squadron. A conflict is reported between the Christians and Turks at Heraclea, in which the former claim to have obtained the advantage.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 13.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money; United States 5-20s, 70½; Erie Railway, 40½; Illinois Central, 78½.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The Cotton market is firm and active Sales to-day reached 20,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 16d.

The weather is again unfavorable, and the Breadstuffs market is firmer for wheat and corn.

The market for provisions is generally dull, with a declining tendency.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The case of James Boys and Robert Mason was called up for trial this morning. They were charged with being accessory to larceny before the fact.

A postponement was asked for by the defendants' counsel in consequence of the absence of material and important witnesses. The court granted until Thursday, the 18th instant.

Michael Wood was charged with stealing $265, the property of Sarah D. Haley.

Sarah D. Haley was sworn, and testified that she was in a South street car. The prisoner got in, and went to the front end. About half a square farther on another man got on and sat beside her, and commenced reading a newspaper. She put her hand into her pocket to get some money to pay the fare, and these two men perceiving this jumped from the car, and commenced walking rapidly down the street. As soon as she saw this she told the conductor to stop those men, as they had stolen her money. The cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and the crowd followed the one who ran the fastest. After a long chase, he finally stopped in front of house in Gaskill street, and threw the money into the cellar. She then had him arrested. Mr. Wetherill testified that he saw the prisoner throw the money into the cellar. He picked it up, and handed it to the owner.

The District Attorney said the evidence was conclusive. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. Sentenced to three years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

United States Circuit Court—The case of Crubb vs. Knotwell, is still on trial before Judge Cadwalader.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—In this Court this morning the case of Philip Boyle vs John Keenan was called. On the part of the plaintiff the principal witness was absent. The case was an action to recover for use and occupation a house at Twenty-second and Vine streets, for five months. The amount claimed was $100. The evidence proposed to have been given by this witness, had he been present, being pronounced by the Court unfit to go to the jury, the case was continued for next term, the plaintiff to pay the costs of this term.

Osborn Conrad vs. William H. Johnes This was a question for the consideration and decision of the jury. It seems that the plaintiff and defendant are neighbors, their premises being separated by a brick wall. About a year ago, Mr. Johnes broke an opening through the wall in order to put up a gate. The premises are on Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth Now, the question for the jury is, whether this defendant had the right to make this opening, endangering the property of the immediate neighbors. On trial.

—Napoleon has given some handsome swords and equipments to the two sons of Abd-el-Kader, who have lately left Paris for home.

—English papers say Bismark's disease is a disorder of the brain, but Austrians cannot see it in that light.

—They say Dumas *pere* is going on with "Monte Christo."

THIRD EDITION

A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

1500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

MONTREAL, October 15.—A terrible fire occurred in Quebec last night in the St. Roche's and St. Saveur suburbs. Fifteen hundred houses were destroyed. Four men were killed. One soldier was blown up, and one soldier wounded.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

QUEBEC, October 15.—The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Severe toll gate, nearly a mile, is devastated. Seventeen churches and convents are destroyed. Two thousand houses are in ashes, and twenty thousand people are rendered homeless.

A public meeting has been called for the relief of the sufferers.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 15.

Another Important Rumor—The President Said to Have Recommended to the Southern States the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

A rumor is current that the President has written to the Southern Governors urging them to convene the Legislatures of their respective States, and to recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. Whether the rumor be true or false, it is the opinion of eminent men here on both sides, appreciating the logic of events, that this course is the only sure way to secure a safe and lasting peace.

The Impeachment of the President.

Speculation is rife upon the subject of the threatened impeachment of the President. The topic has been discussed even to the extent of talking about his successor. Here lies a difficulty. The friends of the President, however, do not feel alarmed on the subject.

General Emory to Command the Troops Garrisoning the National Capital.

An order has been issued by the War Department, assigning General Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington. Lieut. William A. Coulter, of the Twelfth Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Emory.

Revision and Codification of the Statutes.

The commission, consisting of the Mr. Caleb Cushing and Judges James and Johnson, appointed to revise and codify the statutes of the United States, have now fairly entered upon their labors. The commission organized on the 1st of September, and will sit for the next three years, by which time their work will probably be completed. The statutes of the United States already fill thirteen volumes and a half, which have gradually accumulated since 1789. This is the first attempt that has been made to consolidate and revise the laws of the United States, though many of the other States have done so with their own State laws more than once.

Discovery of Gold on the Potomac.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the river.

Forgery on a National Bank.

A forged check for $7,000 was recently presented and paid, at the National Bank of the Metropolis, by a man named McCloskey, reported as a member of the staff of a general officer. Mr. Hutchinson, the cashier of the bank, has gone on to New York on business connected with the forgery.

Destructive Fire at Ashland, Pa.

ASHLAND, Schuylkill county, Pa., October 15.—A very large fire occurred here last night, commencing at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. A whole square was destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., October 15.—The schooner *Catharine Beal*, of Ellsworth, was totally wrecked on Trundy's Reef in the storm of yesterday. Her crew were landed at Cape Cottage. The vessel went to pieces.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Cotton firm at 42@44c. Flour firm; sales of 10 500 barrels State, $7 90@11 75; Ohio, $10@13 50; Western, $8 85@11; Southern $11 90@16 50 Wheat 1@2c. lower; sales unimportant. Corn 2c. higher; sales of 130,000 bushels at 98c. Pork firm. Whisky steady.

An Unsuccessful General.—The Feld-Zeugmeister Benedek, writes a Vienna correspondent, was not very popular among the nobility, to whom his blunt manner gave offense. If he asked an officer his name, and was told, "I am Prince Victor Attiupp," or "I am Count Leopold Weissnitz," Benedek was wont to reply, "I did not ask what your title was. Your Christian name is the affair of your godfather. I only asked your name, sir." When he received the honor of being made a Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa, which carries with it the rank and title of baron, he refused to accept the latter denomination, and preferred to be Ludwig Ritter von Benedek. When I saw the Feld-Zeugmeister very lately, he was looking very much worn, thin, and ill. He was out of uniform, and wore a plain mourning suit, with a Styrian hat and feather, and a change such as might have been made in a ten years' campaign had come over the gallant and luckless soldier.

—Spurgeon says that the lady who promised £20,000 for his orphanage was not the Duchess of Sutherland.

—Colonel C. B. Norton, resident Commissioner in Paris for the Exposition, sailed in the *Cuba* on Wednesday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, October 15, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 106; 113¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 110¼ for new do.; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged, and the new issue sold at 99¾@99¾

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1500 shares of Reading sold at from 58 44-100@58¾, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred sold at 31¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania at 56¾@56¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾@32¾, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 65½, an advance of ½; 35¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 59 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 15¾, a slight decline; and Spruce and Pine at 37, no change; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 100 was bid for Seventh National; 148 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 160 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 145 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37; and Delaware Division at 57; 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris preferred; and 13½ for Susquehanna Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 4 @6 per cent.; prime mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 153½; 11 A. M., 153; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 151.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U S 7-30s July	106	300 sh Sch N pf	its 37
$2500 Ph 6s. man	its 99¾	50 sh do	s5 37
$7000 do	new. 99¾	60 sh do	37
$2050 Leh 6s, 84	92½	100 sh Bank & Bro Fel	84
$1000 do	b5wn 92½	100 sh Hestonville R	15¾
$8500 Un'n C 6s	2½	200 sh do	lots. 15¾
100 sh Reading R.	58·69	100 sh do	b5 15¾
200 sh do.	lots 58 58·69	5 sh Cam & A	130
160 sh do	58¾	123 sh Pa R	lots c 56¾
100 sh do	b60. 58¾	3 sh do	c 56¾
100 sh do	c 58¾	100 sh do	lts c. 56¾
300 sh do	s5. 58¾	63 sh do	lots. c 56¾
200 sh do.	lots b30 58¾	125 sh Del Div	lots 57
100 sh do	58¾	100 sh Ph & E	s30 32½
100 sh do	c 58½	500 sh New Creek	3
100 sh do	s10. 58·59	200 sh Butler Coal	17½
100 sh do	s60·58·44	3 sh Spr & Pine	37
180 sh do	b5 58¾	500 sh Canton Co	56½
100 sh Cata pf	31½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 150¾@151¼; Silver ¼ and ⅛, 142; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 113¾@113¾; 1864, 110¾@110½; do., 1865, 110¾@110¾; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99¼@100; do., coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¾@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@106¾; do., 3d series, 105¾@106¾. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¾@114. Gold, 151@151¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 15.—There is very little Clover-seed coming forward, and it is in fair demand, with small sales at $7@8 ℔ 64 lbs. In Timothy there is no perceptible change to notice. We quote at $3 50@3 75 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed is dull, but prices are steady at $3 20@3 25.

Bark is dull, but prices are steady at $35 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, there being no inquiry for shipment, and only a moderate demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants; about 600 barrels were taken, including superfine at $7 75@8·75; old and new stock extras at $9@12; Northwestern extra family at $12 50@13·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do at $13@14 50, and fancy brands at $15@16·50. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6·75 ℔ barrel In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and the demand is fair at yesterday's quotations; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 90@3 10, and 5,000 bushels Spring on terms kept secret. White ranges from $3 10 to $3·25. Rye commands $1·30 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in better request, and prices have advanced; sales of 30 000 bushels Western mixed at $1·05. Oats are better; sales of new Southern at 57@58c.

Whisky is scarce, and sells at $2 38@2 39, and Ohio at $2 43@2 44.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October 15.—The Cattle Market is more active this week, but prices are without any material change. About 1900 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra, 14@15½c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sale:—

79 head P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
163 " P. Hathaway, Western, 15@16½.
116 " James Kirk, Chester county, 15@16½.
50 " James McFillen, Western, 15@16½
25 " E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
154 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 15@16½.
85 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16½.
150 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
60 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western 7@8½, gross.
22 " J. A. Chain & Bro., Penn., 6½@7½, gross.
33 " L. Frank, Western, 14@16.
130 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 12@16.
75 " Hope & Co., Western, 13@15.
129 " Drytoos & Co., Western, 13@16.
42 " J. Clemson, Western, 7@8½, gross.
200 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.
100 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@17.
28 " A. Kemble, Chester county, 14@16
150 " Mayne & McArdle, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
69 " D. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7½, gross.
30 " H. Keller, Western, 6@7, gross.

Sheep are less active and rather lower; 12,000 head sold at from 6@6½ cents ℔ lb., gross.

Cows are in fair demand; 200 head sold at $50@80 for springers; and $70@100 ℔ head for Cow and Calf.

Hogs are also in fair demand; 2000 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14 25 the 100 lbs. net.

Presence of Mind.—Dr. Dio Lewis was driving a nervous horse down a long and steep hill in Lexington, Massachusetts, the other day, having with him in the carriage a lady and gentleman from the West, when the connection between the shaft and axle on one side gave way. The horse was moving very rapidly at the moment, and the Doctor saw there was imminent danger of a runaway and smash-up. He dropped upon his knees in the bottom of the carriage, and, gathering the reins in one hand, seized one of the wheels with the other hand. Thus braced, he drew the horse back upon his haunches, and, having grappled one of the spokes, instantly brought the wheel to a stand-still, making it slide upon the ground. Within twelve or fifteen feet from the point where the accident was observed, horse and carriage were stopped, and all made safe. This may serve to suggest a means, and perhaps the only means, of escape under such circumstances.

CHRIST A CONQUEROR.

A SERMON DELIVERED BY THE REV. BISHOP SIMPSON,

In Dedication of the Nineteenth Street M. E. Church.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Nineteenth Street Methodist Church, which has been in the course of erection for some months past, has been fully completed, and yesterday morning it was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The occasion drew together an eager throng of people, who filled the church to its utmost capacity, not an inch of standing room in the aisles being unoccupied.

The neat and commodious appearance of the building was the occasion of many remarks, before and after the service. It is built of the Trenton brown stone, which is now so popular with the builders of churches, and is fifty-seven by seventy-six feet in dimensions. The audience room will comfortably seat at least six hundred persons. Within, everything is in good taste. There is nothing gaudy about the marble pulpit or the frescoed walls. At each end there is a gallery, the one in the rear of the pulpit being used by the choir.

The church has been erected at a cost of about $33,000, exclusive of the ground. Previous to yesterday $20,000 of this amount had already been collected, and with the addition of the large collections then taken up, but little if anything will remain in arrears.

The dedication services commenced at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, when the dedication sermon proper was preached by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, the most popular divine in the Methodist connection in this country. In the afternoon the church was again crowded, to listen to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Nadal, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, and again in the evening, when the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, of the Green Street M. E. Church, officiated. We give below the eloquent

Dedicatory Sermon by Bishop Simpson.

At the conclusion of the singing, Bishop Simpson came forward and said:—

The words selected for our meditations this morning are contained in the prophesy of Isaiah, 63d chapter, and 1st part of the 1st verse:—"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah; this *that is* glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength."

The passage presents us with a scene of triumph. Anciently, when a country was subdued and great cities were taken, when the conqueror returned to his own land bearing the spoils of conquest, he was received with great demonstrations of joy. Oftentimes triumphal arches were erected, and a great way was prepared, so that all along it, sometimes for miles, there was a voice of rejoicing; and as the people beheld the coming of their conqueror the air was rent with shouts of joy, and they proclaimed his praises; and oftentimes were recounted also, at that time, the great deeds which he had wrought. Such a scene, as I understand, this passage has presented in this connection. It commences in a few verses of the preceding chapter, which have been separated from it by the division made arbitrarily into chapters and verses.

The first seems to be the proclamation of a herald who is heard in the ear of the people to exclaim, "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people—cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people." This is the proclamation of the herald preparing the way for the conquerer, calling to the people to come out from the gates to meet the conqueror; to prepare the way for the vast concourse to cast up the highway—that is, to equalize, to level down the hills, to make a broad straight way; gather up the stones, that there may be no obstacle, no barrier; lift up the standard, that the people may mark their pathway, that it may be easily recognized. "The Lord hath proclaimed unto the end of the world, Say ye to the daughter of Zion, Beloved, your salvation cometh."

This seems to have been the proclamation of the herald:—"Say ye to Zion, the daughter of Zion, Beloved, thy salvation cometh; your conqueror, your protector is come; his reward is mercy, and his work before him." When the conqueror comes, his work shall be to make the people a holy people, a redeemed people; to make Jerusalem a city not forsaken.

"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?" As he comes nearer they recognize him, and they say, This is he that is glorious in his apparel; he bears upon him the marks of insignia as the officers do of his army; his insignia is on his shoulder. So this man is recognized as bearing the insignia of honor—he is a great conqueror. He that is glorious in his apparel and is travelling in the greatness of his strength, is coming from conquest, coming laden with spoils, coming after having passed through severe contests, and yet he comes not wearied, not exhausted, not wounded, not fatigued; but he comes travelling in the greatness of his strength, moving with all the vigor of power, with all the steadiness of persistency, and with all the buoyancy arising from a conviction of abiding strength; and then the answer comes back from this conqueror, "I that speak in righteousness am mighty to save."

Then again the voice comes out, for as he comes nearer something more can be distinguished, and they ask, "Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat?" There are marks of blood upon him; he has gone through the terrible contest; he bears indications of his being in the thickest of the battle, not as the general, who stands on some eminence, who goes upon a hill and leads his thousands of men under him into the contest, and bear upon them the marks of the conflict, but he says that he himself has been there; his garments are all covered with blood, as the man that treadeth in the grapes in the wine-fat, and that the juice of the grape covereth his garments, and he bears the marks.

To this mighty conqueror, with all the insignia of power bearing upon him, he says that in the fiercest of the battle he had been, and his garments are dyed red, even as one that had trodden in the wine-fat; and he answers, "I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me," etc. Now, this is the scene, as I understand it, the coming of the mighty conquerer, and the question arises, Who is this conqueror?

There have been various conjectures in regard to this. Some have supposed the words to have been spoken of the Maccabean heroes. It has been applied again to the coming of Christ as a Saviour and Redeemer. There are persons that do not believe that he shed his blood for the salvation of men. He was not coming from Bozrah, and there was no apparent greatness in his in

not coming as a conquerer, in the eyes of man, when he suffered on the cross. He was not coming as one that was glorio is in his apparel, or travelling in the greatness of his strength. He was a man of sorrows, who gave himself up and who bowed his head, who cried:—"My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

It was said by the Prophet that Bozrah shall become a desolation. It has been overthrown, swept away as the enemies of the people of God were swept away. How terrible is the destruction of the enemies of God! Egypt was an enemy of Palestine; Assyria was an enemy of Palestine; Phœnicia was an enemy of Palestine. All these countries were destroyed, while Palestine remains until to-day.

Now, my friends, standing as we do in this age of the world, I think we have a right to stand as the prophet stood. Let us look and see if we can behold Christ coming as the great conqueror of the world, who is about to subdue a nation unto himself; for I believe we are living on the very verge of the latter day. It seems as though God connected the great triumphs of His kingdom and of Christ with immense earthly preparation. It was so in ancient times.

Look at the world at the present day. When were there ever such changes? Look at our highways; look at the construction of our railroads; and I sometimes can hear the voice of the herald in the railroad going forward, and the engineer levelling the mountains, filling up the valleys, and making a direct way, and a smooth way, and a high way; it is connecting the ends of the earth together. It is literally the fulfillment of the prophecy, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Knowledge shall be increased. This is before the coming of the great day.

This prophecy is not only being fulfilled by the railroads, but look at the steamers connecting continents together, between New York and Liverpool, New York and Havre, Boston and Alexandria, San Francisco and China and Japan. The design was no doubt to make this earth one great brotherhood, one great family. We have discovered every island, explored every sea. Surely knowledge is being increased. Is knowledge being increased? Look at the schools, the progress of education, the erection of seminaries, the founding of colleges.

Look at the press, no longer driven by hand but by vast machinery, turning out its millions of pages every morning. Look at the number of books—at the languages. Our language is now spoken in almost every city in the world. The Bible has been translated into different languages and sent to the heathen countries. Missionaries are being sent out to have the people all in this way—thank God! many are being converted, knowledge is being increased.

There is not a land to which we have not sent some one to preach the Gospel. There is not a land which we are not trying to lift from the darkness. Religious knowledge is being increased over the face of the earth, and all this is preparatory to the coming of Christ. Man has never asserted his superiority, yet God made man to rule over the earth; but he is beginning to assert his power, his prerogative to rule over the earth.

We take the lightning from the heavens, send it across mountains, send it into the sea, to bring nations together. When a man develops a great thought, he can send that thought by the lightning's flash to China, Japan, to the Eastern countries, to the Western seas—everywhere. It is preparing the way of the Lord. What is this great gathering up of precious metals, this uncovering the great treasures of the deep? How strange that all these things were left until this mighty age!

It is said before the great day comes the sun shall be darkened and the moon shall be turned into blood, the stars shall fall from heaven, the powers of the earth shall be shaken. Now the scripture literally by this means a mighty commotion among the kingdoms of the earth. Look at those who have called themselves the reigning powers of the globe, compared themselves to the sun and moon. In the indications here there was to be a wonderful shaking among the empires, and wonderful changes and revolutions, before the great and mighty day of the Lord.

Men must be placed in a situation to receive knowledge. They must be placed where all barriers to knowledge have been removed. Look at the power claimed by the Roman Church a thousand years ago. They claimed to dissolve their allegiance, to absolve the English people from their allegiance to their King. Look at all the power assumed by this Church; it is fast fading away. Christ is the conqueror. He is coming to subdue the world unto himself. The day is coming and the conquest is near.

The Church is on her way to glory; for when Christ comes he comes by His power in the Church.

Our glorious Conqueror is coming. He is gathering his forces, and they are coming from the east and the west. Come, ye sons of men, gather upon the cross! They are gathering in Europe, in Asia; they are gathering in America, in Africa; they are coming from the islands of the sea. The old men are coming with their counsel, and the young men with their strength; the maidens with their beauty—all! all! are coming, singing praises to Immanuel!

Even the little babes—for of such is the kingdom of heaven—are gathering with a song of glory on their lips, and the light of heaven flashing in their eyes. They are coming bearing the standard—the cross. And now will you be with the conqueror, or will you stand alone?

Oh, ye men of skepticism, if any are here, can you read the signs of the times? Can you look out among the nations, can you see the great changes that have taken place, and say the latter day is not near? Oh, young men and women, make a vow to be the Lord's. Say, "I will give myself to Christ." Say to him, "I yield up everything." I hope that all who are in this assembly this morning may sit at His right hand.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris Modes for October—What New Styles Will be "All the Rage" for a Month or Two, Etc. Etc.

From Paris "Le Follet."

The tendency to simplicity which just now characterizes *la mode*—above all, *la mode Parisienne*—is almost unprecedented in the annals of fashion. The most elegant dresses are at the watering-places, so that *toilettes de ville* are for the time but little talked of. Preparations for winter are being made, but are scarcely sufficiently advanced for us to speak of in a very decided manner, excepting in a few general remarks. One topic of interest is the fact that all acknowledge the great probability that short dresses will be adopted for outdoor wear, though we believe no lady of elegance will give up the long, graceful, trained skirt for at home or evening dress.

Of course these short dresses necessitate a very small cage; so small, indeed, that they cannot be recognized as such. Still, a total absence of crinoline would produce a remarkably mean effect. Just enough is required to prevent the dress from clinging. Another fact may be confidently affirmed, that the peplum will maintain its rank in the realms of fashion. It will be made of satin trimmed with lace, of velvet embroidered with beads, etc. Speaking of peplums, we must not omit to describe the peplum mixture. It is made to imitate the whole peplum and is a very economical and convenient style. Three wide bands of material are cut quarter of a yard in width. The middle in a point, forming a V; those at the the same width and length, but cut in point. The three ends, or basques, are together at the top, and fastened to the They may be trimmed with passage, guipure, etc. etc. Long sashes very with large coques or rosette bows, are worn, with evening dress especially. are tied behind. They are worn either peplum or with high or low body. for these are made, either plain, or with velvet, and of satin for moire dresses.

Lace embroidered with a straw is a much patronized for muslin dresses, ics. Many charming trimmings are ese simple toilettes. Others we ention, such as Cluny embroi- crops, on a moire corsage; wide ed with beads, and edge with fringe to match. For a sauten barque, guipure with white or black beads, hanging ornaments, balls, tassels, silk or woollen network, gold cords, chenille worked with steel, etc. The small cachemire paletot so much in favor last spring, is decidedly against the favorite for this season: it is no longer, however, embroidered all over with beads—that has become rather common—but is trimmed with bands of galon or cachemire worked with beads. If the cachemire be of a pale color the beads are frequently white; for instance, a paletot of turquoise blue, with white beads, black cashmere with black beads being the most suitable for mourning or general wear. Beads have been worked into such a variety of forms that it scarcely seems possible to make any novelty in them, though they are still much in vogue.

A new style of trimming is, however, being manufactured, which it is supposed will be greatly approved of. It is composed of cut cachemire of diverse shades, embroidered in black silk. We must devote a short space to the subject of lingerie, which is now so important, including not only sleeves, collars, cuffs, etc., as formerly, but those charming white morning toilettes indispensable to a lady of fashion. We will describe one, and with this commence our monthly list of dresses. It is made of percale, long robe with a train, without plait or waist, quite high to the throat, and fastened all the way down the front with small filigree silver buttons to match. If the robe is of muslin—material more suited for *dejeuner*, or at home dress—a small corselet of blue, green, or gold colored satin should be worn with it, with sleeves of the same, having small jockeys of embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace, and the front of the skirt trimmed with rosettes of the same colored satin, and looped up on each side over a petticoat with embroidery and Cluny insertions. A toilette of drab poplin.

Underskirts cut round the bottom in long tabs, trimmed with black velvet, worked with thick white beads. The upper skirt is shorter, and trimmed to match. The seams are covered also with a beaded black velvet. Fitting casaque, the same material, with a *ceinture* with long festooned ends, and buckles at the back and on the shoulders of velvet and beads. A toilette of taffetas, of two colors. Violet underskirt, trimmed round the bottom with a wide flounce put on in hidden plaits. The upper skirt of pearl-grey taffetas, festooned and edged round with black guipure. Body of violet taffetas, made in high chemisette style, with hollow plaits, and sleeves trimmed with guipure. Fur-pardessus, a vest without sleeves, of pearl-grey, trimmed like the upper skirt. Peplum with tassels of thick violet silk. A dinner dress of pale drab taffetas, with four front seams covered with guipure insertion over biases of mauve taffetas. Tight body, with sleeves *a la juive*, and under sleeve collarettes. A visiting dress of white laye, with wide stripes of maize-colored ribbon. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with three flat bases of different widths, upon which a fringe of jet beads is put on, waved. Low body, with tight basquine of black lace. A fourreau robe of white taffetas, striped with threads of rose color. A wide train. Low body, with tight long sleeves, and basquine of "Gandillot" guipure, without sleeves.

A young girl's dress of white foulard, with blue spots. Skirt without trimming. Body with three large pinits, covered with a guipure insertion over blue. Blue taffetas sash, trimmed guipure, and tied behind. A white gauze dress, looped up over a skirt of lilac taffetas, and tied behind with an agraffe of silk and pearl beads. Square low body, with "Pompadour" sleeves, trimmed with Malines lace. A toilette de chateau—Skirt of white muslin, the buttons trimmed diagonally with bands of guipure insertion over pale green. Upper skirt of green taffetas, spotted with white, and cut in festoons bordered with a green piping. High body, with tight sleeves. Peplum of muslin—low body, fastened with puffs of ribbon and guipure. Evening dress of embroidered Indian muslin, looped up on each side with blue silk cords over a skirt of blue taffetas. Low body, with large basquine, embroidered and festooned like the skirt.

The Autumn bonnets have not altered visibly in shape, only in the materials used. Thus, a chapeau "Lamballe," of black lace worked with jet. At the back, a coquille of lace, fastened by a band of jet, forms a small curtain. At the side, a bunch of corn flowers of ponceau velvet, with a spray of silvered leaves. Wide strings of ponceau, covered with black lace. Another "Lamballe" was composed of squares of black and ponceau velvet, each square embroidered with beads, the ponceau with jet and the black with crystal. The strings, of striped velvet ponceau and black, are fastened at the ears under bouquets of poppies with black centres. Brides of black tulle. The back of the bonnet is trimmed with a fringe of black and ponceau chenille, with jet and crystal drops. This is a very original and elegant coiffure. A "Napolitaine" of white tulle was trimmed round with a fringe of white beads: a scarf of tulle, fringed to match, was fastened on the top under a coquille of pearls, surrounded by a wreath of roses and fastened under the chin. A "Fanchonette" of rice straw was trimmed with pink tulle and heather, with strings of pink glace. This coiffure, although so simple, was exceedingly elegant.

Another charming coiffure—for we cannot venture to call them bonnets—was formed of a square of black tulle, trimmed with daisies of black jet and edged with a fringe of jet. The barbes of black lace, which are very wide, are fastened loosely under the chin with an ornament of jet or small moss rose-bud. A large moss rose on one side, and long bows of black ribbon falling over the back hair. A chapeau "Reine Margot" of violet velvet in plaits, each ending under a jet daisy, with an ornament of the same falling over the hair. A bandeau of daisies and two bouquets of hedge roses, one high up and the other over the ear. Strings of violet ribbons.—A chapeau "Imperatrice" of amethyst velvet, plaited across the crown, with a fulling round the edge; a bandeau of large pearls fulling *a l'Orientale* over the forehead: a long white feather at the side falling over the back hair. The form of this bonnet is new, as it comes rather closer round the face. Strings of velvet ribbon.—A bonnet entirely covered with white clematis, with spots of dew formed of crystal, and a crystal fringe all round. Strings of ponceau velvet, with brides of blonde tied loosely over.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$2,432 92
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	$67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	85,000 00	
		152,432 92
United States legal-tender notes	$56,983 00	
National bank notes	17,169 00	
Due from banks and bankers	9,179 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,257 97	
		109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,288 19	
Expenses and taxes	7,099 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$326,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,340 99
Profits and loss	6,809 03
Total	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 30 Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the apital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of; applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 10 12t W. B. MAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218½ WALNUT Street on WEDNESDAY, October 17 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.

CHARLES M. SIVER, Secretary. Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, NO. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 3d instant, a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., or One Dollar per share, was declared, payable on and after the 13th instant.

10 12 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders or the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors, 10 4 15t C. R. LIVEZEY, Secretary.

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This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence, 8 24 2mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D HERVILLY, 6 22 fmw4m Principal.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY,—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding-School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of 9 8 7m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY A. M., Principal

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons. 9 17mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

C. LEWISSN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,

All of New Styles and the Best Workmenship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,

All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock

C. LEWISSON,

No. 14 South SECOND Street, 9 28 fmw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third Street. 10 2 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Children's Handkerkchiefs.

Printed Handkerchiefs,

French Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City. 9 17 12 3lrp

CARD.

Opera and Promenade Cloaks, Basquines and Circulars.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on OUR OPENING DAY, we will make A SPECIAL DISPLAY ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15,

When several novelties will be added to our extensive Stock, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Borderd, German Roll, Russia and American Crash. Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', 9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool Delaines, etc.
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks etc.

SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good.
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Late Thornley & Chism's),

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, 9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just received, of their own Importations,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S

FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN ALL SIZES.

MISSES' PLAID, STRIPE, AND FANCY CASHMERE HOSE.

MERINO AND WOOLLEN HOSE.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

GLOVES.

JOUVIN & CO.'S, AND BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,

CLOTH GLOVES,

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS. 10 10 w1m3t

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

SOLID COLORS POPLINS,

RICH STRIPED POPLINS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Stree 10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND SATINETS,

AND NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

OVERCOATINGS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES

BLACK ALPACAS,

ALL GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW) FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION. 10 8 mwf10t

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS.
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened, 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins, best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap. 9 22 wfm3m

RICH COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, $5'00.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street 11 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2 20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·90, worth $2·50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1·00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1·25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street. 9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

RICH BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS OF ALL DESIRABLE WIDTHS.

FROM AUCTION,

Several Lots from 88, 90, $10.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S, (10 6 1m) Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the cloth be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, 8 12 mwf3m No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, 8 12 mwf3m No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as GRAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, in the UNITED STATES, and Being the LARGEST ever than any other on STATEN THIRTY YEARS ISLAND, is prepared (to which they are making constant additions) to CLEANSE AND FINISH DYE, CLOTHS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED every variety of Goods in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 41 BROADWAY New York.
No. 98 DUANE WAY New York.
No. 7 BROADWAY Street, Brooklyn.
No. 136 PIER REPOSAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf3m

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.) MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD SCALES,

Sigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, suitable for Wool, Hay and Live Stock, and Depots, Coal Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces. Also, Improving all descriptions of Dormant Foundries, and all the various Platform Scales and Portable Platform Scales, and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. W. Corner FIFTEENTH L. Hount. C. M. Banks, Frederick A. Riehle. E. H. Dinmore 9 4 1mrp

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

40 *IN. PLAIN SHADES*,

FINE DECORATIONS, BORDER MOULDINGS, STAMP GILTS, SATINS, ENGLISH BLANKS, ETC.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD, 10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street, and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORAL $2, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for sale at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pair leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundries, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BOOTS, THE $2 Gum-Shoe, Rubber Boot, and Rubber Sandal, now in use, can be had at the Philadelphia Agency, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GREAT NEW YORK FAMILY LAWSUIT.

The Dudley Will Case.

TROY, October 12.—One of the most interesting lawsuits now in progress through the courts of this State is the Dudley Will Case at Albany. Legally, morally, socially, and financially, it secures attention from all who have any knowledge of it, as well as from the numerous and highly respected parties interested in the disposition of a large estate.

The eminent counsel arrayed before the Surrogate, the questions involved, and the amount in controvery, as well as the private history of family rivalries and jealousies excited by the hapless condition of the testatrix, an aged and infirm lady, burdened with property and worn out by the entreaties and importunities of anxious relatives, the influence brought to bear by her servants and agents in the production of the will in controversy, the growth of her colored servant from being a waiter at her table to be her "man of business," with free charge and entire management of her estate of $600,000, and how he managed it, and who has got possession of most of it; the mental condition of the lady, who lived alone in her house with her servants for twenty years after the death of her husband, the late Charles E. Dudley, at one time Mayor of Albany and United States Senator, contemporary with Martin Van Buren; the extensive family connections among the old Dutch; indeed, all the surroundings of this case tend to make it notable in the legal annals of the State.

The case is now in the Supreme Court, on appeal from the order of the Surrogate of Albany county, Hon. Israel Lawton, admitting the will to probate. From the records of the Surrogate's Court and the two thousand folios of testimony taken before him, I am enabled to present some of the leading features of the case.

Blandina Dudley, the testatrix, died at her home in Albany, on the 5th day of March, 1863, aged nearly eighty years. She left a will (the one in controversy), dated December 20th, 1859. In it Robert J. Hilton and Edward E. Kendrick were nominated executors. By a codicil dated the 24th of August, 1860, Robert H. Pruyn, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was also nominated an executor. Seven years before Mrs. Dudley's death, the estate was shown to be worth $650,000, when it passed from the hands of her regular agent, Hon. Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, and went under the control of the colored servant spoken of, William A. Dietz. At her death the estate was found to consist of real estate in Albany mostly, valued at only about $120,000. What had become of the estate was the question.

Mrs. Dudley was known to have given liberally, and to have graven her name on the "Dudley Observatory" by an endowment. She was known to yield easily to the entreaties of her numerous relatives, some of whom were in moderate circumstances, but her annual income could do all that without depleting the estate—and the question still recurred, Where had the property gone to? The colored agent, Deitz, and the counsel, Hilton, appear to be the only persons who knew, and they are the principal witnesses to establish the will. I shall not attempt even a synopsis of the testimony. But it appears from the summing-up of counsel before the Surrogate that, by some means or other, about $350,000 had been given away by Mrs. Dudley to two branches of her family—her nephews and nieces—namely, the Millers, of Oneida county, and her nieces, the Tibbitses, of Albany and Troy; and that a third branch of her family, namely, the Brinkerhoffs, of Albany, had been entirely overlooked and forgotten, both in her gifts and in the will before the Court.

It also appears that the colored servant and agent Deitz had received, over and above his regular pay and salary, as a gift, $15,000 in one item, and in several others, enough to make a total of about $25,000.

Deitz is said to be a good business man, of radical politics, and interested in the elevation of the colored race; and his connection with this case would seem to show that it is better to be agent than principal, administrator than heir, as the world goes.

But where is the balance of the property?

By the will now in controversy, Mrs. Dudley gives her silver and plated ware to her nephews and nieces, except R. B. Miller, of Utica, and Sarah B. Tibbits, of Troy, who are cut off for some reason, or by reason of some of the innumerable whims, oddities, idiosyncracies, and insane delusions which the old lady is shown to have been possessed of in her latter days; also her apparel, diamonds, and personal ornaments, with the same exceptions as above.

$20,000 to John B. Miller, of Utica.
$10,000 to Mrs. Milson, of New Jersey.
$5000 to Rev. Henry Stanley's children.
$4000 to Isabella Forbes, her servant.
$1000 to Elizabeth Van Vrooman, her servant.
$3000 to William A. Deitz, colored servant and agent.
$12,000 to several churches and societies in Albany.
$30,000 to the Dudley Observatory.

The remainder of the estate is divided between Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbets, of Albany, and Mrs. Horatio Seymour, of Utica.

In April, 1863, the executors offered the will for probate to the Surrogate of Albany county, counsel for the proponents being R. J. Hilton, Clark B. Cochrane, John K. Porter, now of the Court of Appeals bench; Hamilton Harris, and Samuel Hand, of Albany.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, of Albany, surviving sister of Mrs. Dudley, one of the contestants appeared by her counsel, James Forsyth, of Troy; Lyman, Tremain, and Henry Smith, of Albany, the able District Attorney.

Mrs. Sarah B. Tibbits, also one of the contestants, now abroad in Europe, appeared by her counsel, William A. Beach, of Troy.

Ira Shaffer, ex-Senator, of Albany, is counsel for the guardian of minor children in the case.

About three years were consumed in this case before the Surrogate. It now passes up. The next argument of the case will be before the General Term, on the appeal, and will take place at Albany next winter.

The estate is now in the hands of a special administrator, Mr. Bancroft, pending the litigation, which promises to be as long as the estate will pay lawyers.

I notice that Robert H. Pruyn and Edward E. Kendrick have qualified as executors, and that the records show a recent judgment against them in favor of the colored servant and agent, Deitz, of over $5000, and that the special administrator and the executors have difficulty as to who is entitled to the possession of the property while the case is pending and undecided in the courts. But the administrator, Mr. Bancroft, seems to have it at present.

There is in the case a fine chance for forensic display of ingenuity in argument, sifting and collating of testimony, and marshalling of authorities.

The proponents produced a written memorandum of bequests to be made, in the handwriting of the testatrix, and relied upon that as conclusive evidence that the instrument was her will, and drawn as she desired.

The contestants, however, regarded that paper as additional evidence that Mrs. Dudley was incompetent to make a will, and so considered by her counsel and those in charge of her, and they held that she was instructed and her hand guided in writing the paper, with a view to silencing all questions of her intention and competency on the trial, which they anticipated and began to provide against four years before the death of the testatrix.

Like most cases of this magnitude, the entire tour of the courts will be made before the parties litigant will be satisfied. Indeed, it seems that the testimony was printed with a view of reaching the Court of Appeals as the last resort. —*N. Y. Herald.*

—A bold assessor in Michigan notified an amateur midwife to pay for her license; she answered that whatever she did in that way was to "accommodate" her neighbors, and heaped coals of fire upon the official's head by offering to bring him through gratis if he should ever be "in that precarious situation."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

OUR FIREMEN.—There will be a fine turnout this afternoon to meet the Rolla Fire Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., at 2½ P. M. They will be escorted through the city, and then be the guests of the Kensington Hose Company.

The Weccacoe Fire Company are having a new truck built in this city. It will be ready for service in a few weeks.

The Perseverance Hose Company left town last evening, for the purpose of participating in the firemen's parade in Jersey City.

The West Philadelphia Hose Company have sent their steamer to its builder for the purpose of having it thoroughly overhauled.

The Hope Hose Company are also having their steamer put in order and painted white.

The steamer built for the Humane Fire Company, of Pottsville, will remain on exhibition at the house of the Hope Hose Company until to-morrow.

The Mechanic Engine Company, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution against fast driving, and giving instructions to that effect to the driver of their engine.

The convention of fire companies for the reception of the United States Hose Company, on their return from Lancaster and Reading, on the evening of the 24th inst., elected the following Division Marshals:—C. M. Brown, Shiffler Hose Company, of Camden, First Division; T. G. Dagney, of the Hope Hose, Second Division; James G. Welden, Independence Engine, Third Division; R. Winters, Taylor Hose, Fourth Division.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—There was a presentation of a splendid baton to Mr. Hoffman, the drum-major of the Invincibles, at their headquarters, on Saturday evening.

Colonel William McMichael, President of the Club, stated that the club had gathered together for the purpose of closing their labors as a campaign club, with the understanding that they would come together again whenever the cause of liberty should require their services. His heart was full of rejoicing and enthusiasm over the great victories the American people had so recently achieved at the ballot-box. After some further patriotic remarks, he introduced the Hon. Charles O'Neill, who was received with loud applause.

Mr. O'Neill, after referring to the result of the late election on Tuesday last, said he would congratulate his hearers, and the people everywhere, that the victory which had been won was a victory of the people over an attempted usurper. (Great applause.) A victory that had been won against as great odds as ever a battle had been fought. It had been fought amidst the blandishments of power and all the seductions of Government patronage; yet in spite of all this, and every art and device that could be brought to bear, Philadelphia had dared to roll up a majority of more than five thousand against "My Policy."

Col. J. W. Forney also made some very happy remarks, which were received with enthusiasm.

After speeches by Gen. Owen and Major Colhoun, Col. McMichael, in an appropriate speech, presented, Drum-Major Hoffman a gold plated baton.

CASE OF HOUSE ROBBERY.—A few weeks ago, two men were seen coming from a house in Arch street, near Broad, with bundles under their arms, and being joined by a third man on the outside, made off down the street. Two lads who saw the men, and suspected them to be thieves, gave information to the police, and pursuit was given. One only of the three were caught, and he proved to be a burglar who had been a short time before pardoned out of the County Prison, known as Shoey Miller. On Saturday two young men who were arrested the day previous had a hearing at the Central Station, on the charge of being concerned with Miller in the robberies—there having been several—and one of them was identified by a lad as the person with whom the two with bundles met on the sidewalk. When arrested, a "jimmy" was found in the pocket of one of them, which fitted impressions of shutters that had been opened by such a tool. The defendants were committed by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing.

RESULTS OF INJUDICIOUS INTERFERENCE.—Some persons either do not heed or forget the good advice given by those who have written on the subject, not to interfere between man and wife, and Francis Swingle seems to be one of the number. Last evening he was passing along South street, above Thirteenth, and had his attention attracted by the screams of a woman. He rushed into the house, and found a man beating his child, and some persons say he had already beaten his wife. Francis interfered, whereupon the husband and he wrestled, and a pistol fell from the pocket of Francis, the contents of which took effect in his groin. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he stated that he was a private watchman, and resided in the vicinity of Nineteenth and Columbia avenue.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—There was a singular explosion took place yesterday morning about four o'clock in the vicinity of Ninth and Arch streets. Investigation showed that the large plate glass window of Vankirk & Co., No. 912 Arch street, had been shivered to atoms. The private watchman of this and the adjoining stores was passing at the time, and was blown into the middle of Arch street. The watchman of the building, who was near by, was uninjured. The loss in glass, etc., will amount to about $600. The cause is supposed to have been a leakage of gas that accumulated until it reached one of the burning jets.

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—The interior of St. Mary's Catholic Church has been thoroughly renovated. The whole of the interior has been refurnished in modern style. With the exception of the magnificent centre-piece in the ceiling, the walls have been repainted and frescoed in a very high style of art. A new altar in the form of a sarcophagus has been added, and has decorations referring to the martyrdom of St. Philomena, to whose memory the altar has been erected and dedicated.

The service of High Mass was held in the church for the first time since its renovation, yesterday.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP "SHOOTING STAR."—Captain Parker, of the barque *Venus*, at this port from London, reports on the 10th September falling in with the British ship *Shooting Star*, bound from Liverpool to Eastport, Maine, with a cargo of salt, and in a sinking condition. Captain Parker took from her the crew of twenty-four men. Ten of these were subsequently transferred to the barque *Delta*, of Granville, N. S., bound to Ireland, and the remaining fourteen to the ship *Ann Gray*, for St. John, N. B.

INQUESTS BY THE CORONER.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of James D. White, aged fifty-two years. The deceased was found yesterday in a dying condition at Water and Arch streets. He was removed to the Sixth Ward Station House, where he died. Verdict, death from exposure.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Ann J. Johnson, who died suddenly at 424 German street. Verdict, death from heart disease.

A MAN HANGS HIMSELF.—Henry Walters shuffled off this mortal coil by suspending himself from one of the beams in the cellar of his house, at No. 612 Carpenter street. The deceased was married, and his self-destruction is attributed to depression of spirits caused by sickness in his family.

A BAD FALL.—On Saturday, Sarah Ashman, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 669 South Second street, fell down a flight of stairs, at her residence, and fractured one of her wrists. The sufferer was removed to the hospital.

CHILD BURNED.—George Sheppard, aged four years, was seriously burned last evening by his clothing taking fire, at his residence, No. 1835 Tatlow street.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL GEARY.—Saturday night the Republicans of the Second Ward fired a salute of one hundred guns, in Jefferson Square, in honor of the election of General Geary and the Republican Congressional, Legislative, and City ticket. An immense crowd gathered on the outside of the square, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Thomas Loughlin, nine years of age, was crushed to death in Shippen street, near Front. The deceased was a cripple, and, while passing a pile of heavy iron posts, on the sidewalk, one of them, weighing about one thousand pounds, slipped from its place and crushed him to death.

EFFECTS OF LAST WEEK'S STORMS.—On Saturday, the Schuylkill, contrary to expectations, gave evidence of an impending freshet; but although there was a slight rise of water, the current was very rapid, and the volume of water great. The Delaware threatened to overflow some of the wharves, owing to the heavy tide, but no damage has resulted.

IMPROVING.—Harry Hoppin, a member of the "Republican Invincibles," who was badly injured during the attack on the "Invincibles" some time since, at Ninth and Walnut streets, and who was reported to be mortally wounded, is slowly improving. It is feared, however, that he will be blind, as it seems that the optic nerve is more or less injured.

HAND CRUSHED.—Richard P. Price, employed at the Richmond coal wharves, had one of his hands crushed on Saturday by having it caught between the cars on the Reading Railroad. The injured man was conveyed to the Lospital.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF GEN. MCCANDLESS.—The Democrats of the Second Ward fired on Saturday evening a salute of 100 guns, in honor of the election of General McCandless to the Senate.

1866.

THE NEW FALL STYLES
IN
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CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,
NOW
UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED
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FASHION MAGAZINES
AND ALL
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THIS IMPROVED
DUPLEX SKIRT
Is now meeting with great Sale by
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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The only Safes with Inside Doors.
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Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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LAUNDRY SOAP
Is the best and most economical in the market. It does not require dissolving before you can use it like some other soaps. All who use it once will have no other.
FACTORY, No. 1830 SALMON Street, Port Richmond
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SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
FOURTH WEEK
of the Distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
who will appear
MONDAY EVENING, October 15,
IN TWO GREAT SPECIALTIES.
First built of Tom Taylor's Comedy, in three acts,
THE VICTIMS.
THE VICTIMS.
Josiah Butterfly.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
With an effective Cast.
To be followed by the great Owens nonsensico buffonico, exceedingly absurd and excruciating ludicrous piece of folly, entitled,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Jim Jones.....
Miss Coralie Crinoline.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Sau-ne-no-ne aw.....
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20.
THIRD OWENS MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½ o'clock.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 15,
Shakespeare's Tragedy, in five acts, of
OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE,
with several new and beautiful scenes,
EDWIN BOOTH, in his unapproachable impersonation of.....IAGO
In order to present Mr. Booth's play in a manner as near perfection as possible, the following "Star" performers have been especially engaged:—
Miss SUSAN DENIN, who will perform EMILIA.
Mr. BARTON HILL, who will perform OTHELLO.
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, who will perform CASSIO
TUESDAY, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as SIR GILES OVERREACH, in A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
ANOTHER SPECIALTY—NARCISSE.
Last week of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
TO-NIGHT (Monday), October 15,
NARCISSE;
OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOURS.
Narcisse.....Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
After which, A DAY WELL SPENT,
by the Comedians of the Company
TUESDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT
and Last Night but one of Mr. BANDMANN.
Monday—THE FIRST FAMILY Appears.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—MISS KATE FISHER,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Lord Byron's Great Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L. BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats.....$1·50 each.
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of BRILLIANT STARS.
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and appointments—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

PROFESSOR ACONZO TRIPT, OF BOSTON,
will deliver his
GREAT LECTURE ON
NAPOLEON III AND BISMARK,
IN
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY NEXT, October 18.
This being the first of a series of Free Lectures, to be given under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets can be procured gratuitously at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 mwst

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
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Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
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Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

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CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BIL. ERBAND & LEWIS

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
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Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
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LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
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Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULKE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Best Qualities of LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL, Cheap
Stove size.....$7 00
Egg size.....6·75
Nut size.....5 50
At 1205 mw8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge. E. McGARRY & SON'S,

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 §30 Brevet Major-General.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
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FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
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Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1866.

Constitutional Reforms Proposed in New York.

THE Constitution of the State of New York provides that once every twenty years the question shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, whether a Convention for the revision of the Constitution shall be called. This is the twentieth year since the adoption of the present Constitution, and consequently the question of calling a Convention for its revision is to be voted upon by the people this fall. We observe that the press of that State seems generally to favor the calling of the Convention. The chief feature of the present Constitution animadverted upon is the *elective judiciary*. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, the judiciary in New York was appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

That Constitution made radical and widespread changes, throwing the bench into the arena of direct popular election. This plan has been tried now for twenty years, and it is but candid to say that many of the wisest and best men of the State regard it as a failure, when compared with the old plan of appointment. They think that it has degraded the independence of the judges, and placed, in many instances, men of inferior talents and attainments on the bench. It has made judicial positions dependent on the machinery of party politics, and converted them into prizes for the dishonorable scrambles of caucus nominations. In the rural districts the system has not worked so badly as in the cities, and especially in New York, where the judiciary has become a byword and a reproach.

Some of the papers, as the *Herald*, propose a complete return to the old system of appointment by the Governor and the Senate, and that the term of office shall be for life or during good behavior. Others would retain the elective system for the country and minor cities, but would abolish it in New York city. All seem to be agreed that the plan of electing Judges in that city is a failure. It is estimated by the "Citizens' Association" that not less than *sixty thousand* votes there are controlled by parties directly interested in the breach of the laws—a number sufficient at almost any time to control the elections. As a consequence, the bench has become notoriously corrupt; the laws are violated with impunity; life and property are insecure; and justice is not done between man and man.

Indeed, not only is the electing of judges declared to be a failure in New York, but the very capacity of the city for municipal self-government is denied. So vast and powerful are the elements of evil there, that her best citizens are ready to place the government of the city in the hands of the State at large. Things have been tending towards this end for some time. The control of the police was long ago taken out of the hands of the Mayor and city authorities, and placed in the hands of a board appointed by the Governor and Senate. More recently the Fire Department and the Health Department have been likewise placed in the hands of Metropolitan Boards. And it is now urged that a Board of Control be added, having entire supervision of the finances of the city, and directing all its expenditures. This seems to be the only refuge from bankruptcy, as the expenses of the city, through the peculations of corrupt "rings," have run up from three or four millions to twenty millions a year.

This reaction towards a less purely popular form of government in our neighboring State is, we apprehend, more apparent than real. The Convention of 1846 went to great lengths, and many of its measures were doubtless unwise. In the matter of the Judiciary not only was the elective element introduced, but the terms of office were made far too brief. It is quite probable that these will be lengthened, and that the constitution of the courts will be somewhat changed; but we do not apprehend that the elective system will be given up as to the State at large. So far as New York city is concerned, its capacity for local self-government seems to have failed. But this only confirms what has always been maintained by the wisest friends of popular institutions, viz., that successful self-government is only possible to intelligent and virtuous communities.

Wherever vice and crime and ignorance come to preponderate over virtue and order and intelligence, there self-government is an absurdity and a failure. But in New York the remedy is simple, and in accordance with Republican principles, and that is, to increase the constituency. The city is part of the State at large; and if it shows its incapacity for local self-government, the duty devolves upon the State to extend protection over it. The idea of local independence finds no place in our system. Cities are but corporations created by the State, and whenever they show an incapacity to fulfil the ends for which they were created, the State, as the sovereign power, must necessarily intervene.

THE details of the loss of the steamship *Evening Star*, and of the escape of the few survivors, are full of those harrowing incidents so characteristic of such awful calamities.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

SOME official correspondence between President Johnson and Attorney-General Stanbery, respecting the trial of Jeff. Davis, has been made public. From it we learn that Davis is held as a prisoner to await trial by the civil courts. He is indicted for treason in the United States Court for the district of Virginia, and the District Attorney for that district has been notified that he will be delivered into the custody of the Marshal upon a *capias* under the indictment. This the District Attorney declines to have issued, on the ground that he has no place so safe and comfortable for the keeping of the prisoner, as his present quarters. There is also some uncertainty about the holding of the Courts, owing to changes made in the districts by an act of Congress passed last winter. The Attorney-General says that no application has been made by Davis' counsel for his transfer to civil custody, although they have asked that he should be transferred from Fortress Monroe to Fort Lafayette—a request which was not granted on account of an adverse report of a board of surgeons, to whom it was referred.

We find in this correspondence no allusion to the original charge upon which Jefferson Davis was arrested, viz., complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. This charge was promulgated in a special proclamation of President Johnson, dated May 2, 1865, and offering the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis. It was upon this charge, and this alone, that Davis was originally arrested. And at that time the Attorney-General gave it as his opinion "that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln," were "subject to the jurisdiction of, and lawfully triable before, a military commission." Why Davis was not so tried the public have never been informed.

Some Democratic Aspersions.

THE *Age* of Saturday contains an article on the excitement caused by a bogus despatch, in which we find the following significant sentence:—

"Though Mr. Johnson has submitted no questions to the Attorney-General, his must, for the next few months, be an attitude of distrust—not, we hope, of defiance. He must be on his guard. His very financial policy, *and the accumulation of specie reserves in the Treasury, and other unerring signs, show that he is*. He must await the movements of his enemies. Let him do so calmly. A wrong step in advance may ruin him, as a step backward will certainly disgrace him."

We would ask, What does this declaration mean? Why should there be an accumulation of specie reserves in view of the President's danger? What benefit would such an accumulation be to him in any case, as it is illegal for him to touch one dollar of the funds in the national vaults? Either this sentence means nothing, or else it means that should an impeachment be attempted, the Treasury funds would be used by the Executive in his defense. Such a statement as the organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy publishes is at least peculiar.

The same article says:—"Chief Justice Chase seems now to have before him the prospect of presiding at the trial of *two Presidents*." As this naturally sounds remarkable, the *Age* explains that it refers to the President at the White House and the President at Fortress Monroe. We are not surprised at that journal speaking of Davis as though he were equal to the President of the United States. Until within a year it was doubtful which it would adhere to.

A POSER.—The Democrats of New York, pretending to be quite well satisfied with the 'gains" of their party in this State, the *Tribune* invites them try their hands on a little calculation of this sort :—

"If your friends in Pennsylvania have lost two of their eight Representatives in Congress, and been beaten on the popular vote by 17,000 majority against 22,000 last year, how are they likely to come out in this State, where they have eleven Representatives and were beaten last year by 30,000 majority ?"

THE Democrats resorted to a characteristic trick in one of the Iowa Congressional Districts, at the late election. They got up a hand-bill, which was circulated on the morning of election day, announcing the *death* of the Republican candidate, and naming a person to be voted for instead, to which was forged the signature of the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the district. They did not win, however.

THE nomination of the Hon. "Jack" Rogers for Congress in New Jersey does not give universal satisfaction to the Democrats of his district, the "Young Men's Conservative Club" of Orange, by resolution, denouncing it as an "outrage." This is a poor reward for Jack's services in *leading the party* on the floor of the House of Representatives.

GENERAL BUTLER made a great speech to an immense meeting in St. Louis on the evening of the 13th. Republican prospects are daily growing brighter in Missouri.

The Opera This Evening.

As our readers are aware, the Italian Opera Troupe of Mr. Maretzek has been transferred to this city, and will regale us with a season of fifteen nights of admirable music, rendered by artistes whose fame is world-wide, and who have been selected not only for their extraordinary abilities, but also for their fitness for the everlasting and inexorable harmonies of the great masters. The *tout-ensemble* is as complete as the talents of the artistes are indisputable.

The opera selected for this evening's entertainment is called *Crispino e la Comare*, which is given for the first time in this city, and presents to us the greatest living *buffo-basso*, Signor Giorgio Ronconi, in his second best part of "Crispino." His finest *role* is "Lord Rocburgh," in *Eva Diavolo*.

The opera of *Crispino e la Comare* was composed by Luigi and Frederici Ricci, some thirty years ago. For a while it was very popular, its success, however, being confined principally to the Italian stage. New operas being produced, and the public taste taking another direction, it was withdrawn in favor of more dramatic works. But an opera containing such gems as this does could not long remain hidden. It was revived two years ago at the Grand Opera, Paris, and met with unparalleled success. Its next appearance was in New York, where it was brought out last fall under Max Maretzek at the Fourteenth Street Academy, recently destroyed by fire. It was in this opera that the lamented Rovere made his *entree* in the *role* of "Crispino." It was not till last spring that *Crispino* was put on the London stage, where it obtained such popularity that it, at Covent Garden Theatre, was made the leading stock piece. Ronconi and Adelina Patti sustaining the parts, respectively, of "Crispino" and "Annetta." During the last season of Italian opera in New York Signor Bellini assumed the *role* of "Crispino," and proved very acceptable, though, having to take the part at short notice, the delicate and finished acting of his predecessor was wanting.

The cast of the opera to-night will be as follows:—

Annetta . .	Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
La Comare . .	Miss Fanny Stockton
Contino del Fiore . .	Signor Enrico Testa
Fabrizio	SignorAntonucci
Mirabolous	Signor Bellini
Crispino Tacchetto .	Signor Giorgio Ronconi

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—IS THERE A READER (especially the Lady reader) of the "Gazette" who has not used this delightful new perfume? It should be upon every toilet.—*Erie Gazette.*

It will soon be a necessary companion in every Lady's Boudoir. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Norristown Herald.* 10 15

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

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FOR THE
CRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
AT
BOOKSTAND—CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mw3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 10) LIBERTY Street, New York.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1216 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, October, 16, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the house of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM streets.
10 12 3t JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13 m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

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ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

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Two Doors below Chesnut.
10 13 3m

FRUIT TREES OF ALL SIZES, AND IN quantity, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES of all sizes, and in quantity. Strawberry Plants, and other small Fruits at BUIST'S NURSERIES, SIXTY-SEVENTH and DARBY road.
10 15 3t* R. BUIST & SON.

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. (10 8 mw2m

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BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
FANCY GOODS,
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No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
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AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
SILVER
FOR
BRIDAL AND GENERAL PRESENTATIONS
10 5 fmw t12 25

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.
Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines.
Best water-proof Cloaking, $1 50 and $1·75.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Canton and Wool Flannels, $1, 40 and 50 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Fine assortment Shirting Flannels.
$6·75, large size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31 33, 35, 37½ cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin, 35 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Bleached Muslins, 20 25, 28, 31 etc.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.
Cheapest Balmoral's in the city, $1·75.
65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.
Cuffs, 18 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.
Crash, 12½ cents.
Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

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PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 87½ cents.
One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.
Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ cents.
Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Fine Quality all wool Delaines.
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French Chintzes, yard wide.
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Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
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Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1 25, the best in the city for that price.
Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
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Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.
Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD.
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N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.
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REGULAR LINE TO HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, October 18.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
10 15 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
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$4 LARGE HEAVY GREY BLANKETS.
$5·50 FOR GOOD WHITE BLANKETS.
$4·50 FOR LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.
$6·50 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND FINE BLANKETS.
32½ CENTS FOR GOOD 1⅛ YARD WIDE MUSLIN.
95 CTS. BEST 2/8 YARDS WIDE SHEETINGS.
12½ CENTS FOR EXCELLENT CRASH.
87½ CENTS HEAVY ALL-WOOL SCARLET AND GREY FLANNELS.
$1·15 FOR GOOD FRENCH MERINOES.
$1·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
80 CENT 1⅛ YARD WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
60 CENT HEAVY UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins, from auction, much below regular prices. 9 14 mw4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
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NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS,
For the Fall and Winter of 1866.
ALSO, NOVELTIES IN
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N. B.—We have opened to-day a fine stock of
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Opened and Filled Centres, at moderate prices.
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CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
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At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

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The Subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-Wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
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Have now open, imported by ourselves, direct from Dublin, a full stock of
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CELEBRATED IRISH POPLINS,
In all the New Choice Shades of Colors, and New Styles of Plaids. (10 15 mw3t4p

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Real Welsh Flannel.
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Swanskin Flannel, very soft and heavy.
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2 cases Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants, from $1·50 to the finest imported.
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As ALL our goods are made for us in Europe, we have adopted a (10 3 wsmw3m4p
TRADE MARK,
Which will be stamped on all our Hosiery.

FOR SALE,
THE "GIRARD HOUSE."
Apply to
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OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
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WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant brown stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of furniture
10 9 6t 4p* F. KINGSTON McCAY,
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And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street ISAAC MOSS, No 2202 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

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If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

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Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
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Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
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N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 18 1m

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PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
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11 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—Ronconi and the leading artistes of the Maretzek-Bergmann troupe have arrived in this city. The sale of tickets has been large, and we have no doubt that there will be an immense and very brilliant audience present this evening to witness the *debut* of the greatest living *buffo*. Tickets and seats may be obtained to-day at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.

THE BATEMAN OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. Birgfeld, who arrived in town on Saturday evening, states that the success of the troupe in Baltimore has been immense. Parepa, Brignoli, S. B. Mills, Ferranti, Carl Rosa, and other artistes compose the galaxy of Mr. H. L. Bateman, who proposes to give six concerts in Philadelphia, commencing on Monday evening next, at the Musical Fund Hall. Tickets and seats may be secured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens appears to-night in two of his very best pieces—*The Victims* and *The Live Indian*. Both plays are intensely funny, and Mr. Owens performs his *roles* with very fine touches of humor, and his general drollery is exceedingly laughable.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr Daniel E Bandmann produces *Narcisse* this evening. This beautiful modern play offers an admirable opportunity for the display of Mr. Bandmann's powers, and we are pleased to note that he will be well supported by all of the company favorites. The "Benoiton Family" will hold another fashionable reception at the Arch next Monday evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth, in his unapproachable rendition of "Iago." Mr. Barton Hill will play "Othello;" Miss Susan Denin "Emilia;" Mr. J. B. Roberts "Cassio;" and Miss Annie Graham "Desdemona." This is a bill that should arrest the attention of every lover of the legitimate drama.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher presents the beautiful Eastern romance of *Mazeppa* this evening. She will introduce her splendid trained steed "Wonder" every night. The play will be produced with new and magnificent scenery. The music has been all originally arranged, and will be executed under the direction of Dr. W. P. Cunnington.

NATIONAL HALL.—The great Lincoln Tableaux remain for one week longer. The paintings are all masterpieces by Wunderlich, and are most faithful representations of remarkable incidents in the life of our martyred President. No one should fail to see these beautiful tableaux.

CITY MUSEUM.—This once favorite place of public entertainment is shortly to be reopened for dramatic performances under an experienced manager. An advertisement elsewhere contains some interesting particulars.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer an entirely new bill this evening, and an unusually attractive, one. Several new acts are announced.

VALER'S MUSIC HALL.—This cosy place of public recreation is in full blast. It will be found in Vine street, just below Eighth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

TO LOVERS OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE we would appeal for a passing notice of the collection which is this day opened to the public at the auction rooms of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. The Brothers Viti have long enjoyed a reputation as importers of gems of art and *vertu*, but when we visited the gallery of Mr. Scott this morning, we were astonished at the richness and variety of the collection which they have just completed, and are about offering for sale. A mere enumeration of the most noticeable articles would fill a column, while a detailed and critical description would expand into a pamphlet. In variety and extent, the collection is certainly unequalled by anything of the kind which has been seen in the United States in several years past. It embraces marble statues, statuettes, and pedestals; alabaster statuettes, vases, and ornaments; bronze statuettes, covering a wide range of subjects, besides a multitude of smaller, but not less interesting and valuable productions.

Perhaps the most attractive article in the collection is a reclining statue, exquisitely wrought in the finest Parian marble, representing "The Nymph of the Arno." This is a copy by Rocchia of Bosio's celebrated work. There is also a copy of Powers' "Greek Slave," executed by Salada, with rare fidelity to nature, and the original Carnsi's masterpiece, "Fidelity," is also reproduced by an artist who has had a thorough appreciation of his delicate task. The collection of marble statuary is further enriched by garden figures of Nemesis, Bacchus, and Mercury.

The specimens of bronze and *verde antique* statuary are even more extensive and attractive. Among them are comprised elaborate and life-like recreations of the Belvidere Apollo, the Lions of Canova and Switzerland, Diana, and Venus; and of the later subjects, such as Charlemagne, the Cid, the Huguenots, Mazeppa, and the Black Prince.

The vases, arms, and other ornaments in alabaster and agate are perhaps the most noticeable for their exquisite design and delicate finish. They are modelled after Grecian, Roman, and Gothic designs, many of which are entirely new in this country, and by no means common enough in Europe to be rendered vulgar.

In the earnest and busy life of this Western world, the production of such works of art will, in all probability, be long delayed. But this does not prevent the cultivation of that taste for the elaborate works of other lands which is a certain index of refinement and elegance. Those who have not the means to purchase can gratify a praiseworthy curiosity by an examination of the collection previous to the sale; while those whose means are sufficient to warrant an investment, we can only say are the objects of our envy. The sale will commence on Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock, and will be continued at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and on the following day at the same hours. The competition for the choicest specimens of art will undoubtedly be great, and the entire results of the sale will be summed up by tens of thousands of dollars.

SLIGHT FIRES.—This morning, shortly before 2 o'clock, the meat and provision stand at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue was discovered to be on fire by Officers Moore and Jacobs, of that beat. They immediately set to work, and, with the aid of some members of the Independence Engine Company, soon put out the fire. The loss was very trifling, and no alarm was given. It was supposed to have been set on fire.

About 11 o'clock last night there was a slight fire in a house on Tasker street, below Second.

CHOLERA.—There were only sixteen new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of last Saturday noon.

It is an undeniable fact that as soon as the Board of Health commences their active campaign against the cholera, it almost immediately disappears from the city. Since it has been enabled to resume active operations by means of the late appropriation of Councils, the cases of cholera commenced to diminish. At the present rate of decrease we shall soon be able to show a clean bill of health.

A CASE OF LARCENY.—This morning a man named John C. Craning was arrested upon the charge of stealing a revolver, belonging to Dr. Brennan, and $25, the property of Mary Hill, in Race street, above Eighth. He is an old offender, and was before the same Alderman about six months since, on a similar charge. He was arrested at the instigation of the above parties by Officer Henry Calby, who took him before Alderman Jones. He was committed in default of $800.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

STEALING A COLLAR.—James Murphy, who is a decided lover of the canine species, got into trouble on account of his perverted tastes. Seeing a man with a beautiful full-grown terrier, that had legs like pipe-stems, a tale the size of a rat's, and was, in short, a very "fine" dorg, weighing only a pound and a half, James' sense of honesty was overcome by the temptation to possess such a treasure. Accordingly, he made friends with the owner of the little beauty, and invited him to smile at a place No. 717 Shippen street.

He took the precaution to put a drug in his new friend's liquor, however, and he was soon in the land of unconsciousness. Seeing his way clear, James then appropriated the pretty little animal, and made off with it. The ill treated owner of the 'dorg', when he awoke found his pet missing, and immediately went in search of it. He applied for a warrant against Murphy for stealing his terrier, but unfortunately he found that he had forgotten to register it. However, he got out a warrant against Murphy for stealing the collar which was attached to the neck of the diminutive little animal, and he was arrested the same night. Murphy had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who after hearing the facts of the case committed him to answer for larceny.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A ROBBERY.—Edward Kelloph made a most determined attempt to enter the house of a Mr. McLaughlin, residing at Fiftieth and Walnut streets, in West Philadelphia. It is alleged that during the absence of Mr. McLaughlin, Kelloph went to his house and attempted to enter, but was resisted by Mrs. McLaughlin, whose cries attracted the attention of the neighbors, and Kelloph was frightened off. He hardly got clear from the house when he was met by the proprietor, who was coming home in his wagon. He saw the situation of affairs, and jumping into the wood, attempted to arrest Kelloph, but came off second best, and got into his wagon again. By this time an officer of the police was attracted to the spot, and arrested Kelloph, who was taken before Alderman Allen, and was committed to answer, on the charge of assault and battery and attempt at larceny.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH INTENT TO ROB.—Almost a robbery took place on Saturday evening at New Market and Bridge streets. Three roughs, who were about half seas over, made a ferocious assault upon an inoffensive individual named Timothy Reegor. Joseph Thomas, the ringleader of the attacking party, attempted to use a black-jack upon Timothy's sconce, and the assaulted and battered man lifted up his voice and cried aloud for the guardians of the night, and lustily bawled "murder," it is said. These unusual cries attracted the police, who arrested Thomas and his two associates, Charles Rourke and John Taggert. They were all held by Alderman Jones in the sum of $500 bail each to answer for assault and battery, and Thomas in the additional charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—We notice amongst the changes in the firms in our city that of Mr. Lewis Ladomus, jeweller, No. 802 Chesnut street, who has taken into partnership with him Mr. L. F. Fiegel, who was for many years with Thomas C. Garrett, and for the past two has been with Mr. Ladomus—one of the most obliging and attentive of salesmen, and of fine taste in the selection of goods and mounting of diamonds—and Mr. Thomas Powell, who has been connected with the firm for years in the watchmaking department, and who, as a practical workman, has no superior. Those having watches out of order can place them in his hands with the assurance of their being thoroughly attended to. We know, from our personal acquaintance with these two gentlemen, that Mr. Ladomus has attached to him two valuable assistants; and with their attentive and obliging manners, his already flourishing business must be largely increased.

ASAULTING A CONDUCTOR.—There is probably no class of men who are more tried in their tempers than the conductors of our street railway cars; it is indeed a good school to learn patience. There are a great number who think a conductor is a legitimate, but at which to vent their ill-nature and abuse. A case in point happened last Saturday night, on one of the cars of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway. Hugh Cole, who is a resident of Chester, got into the car at Eleventh and Market streets whilst in a very intoxicated condition, and on the conductor's attempting to put him off, he made a violent assault upon him, knocking him down and tearing his coat. Cole was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held in $400 to answer.

A FREE FIGHT.—In some parts of our city, and by a particular portion of our population, Saturday night seems to be considered a time in which to get drunk and kick up a row. A party of these disturbers of the peace got into a row near Nicetown, in the Twenty-first Ward, and had a free fight in the real old Western style. There was one nose bit off, the property of a Mr. G. W. Nestor. The person who took the bite is named John Haguel. John was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Thomas, who held him in $2500 to answer the charge of mayhem. Godfrey Haguel and Elias Rogers were also arrested at the same time, and were held to answer for assault and battery.

DROWNING CASE.—About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a very respectable looking man walked overboard into the Delaware river at Gunner's Run. Although the most strenuous efforts were made to save him, all efforts were unavailing. His body was recovered. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed in military clothes, and was apparently a German by birth. He had on a pair of light blue cavalry pants, blue cloth vest, with army buttons, blue coat, blue shirt, and a pair of new boots. He was dark complected, with black moustache and goatee. His body is now lying for identification at the Nineteenth Ward Station House.

TILL-TAPPING.—This morning a man, whose name was not given, was observed by a woman attempting to rob the money-drawer of Patrick Kandy's tavern, in Thirteenth street, below Filbert. She immediately gave the alarm, and detained him until Officer Spencer appeared on the field of operations and took him into custody. The prisoner only succeeded in getting about $1·40. Had he been a little longer in the reach, he might have secured $30 which was in the back part of the drawer. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A new case illustrating the danger of allowing children to meddle with firearms came to light this morning. Lafayette Wheeler, a lad 12 years of age, was handling a loaded pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, and the contents lodged in his right thumb, inflicting a very dangerous and painful wound.

ROBBERY.—Two men, answering to the names of John Cardiff and James Carroll, were arrested at an early hour on Saturday morning, by Officer Davis, in the act of robbing the store of Messrs. Cheeseborough & Pearson, in Water street, above Chesnut. They had a hearing before Alderman Dougherty, who committed them both to answer.

YOU ARE ATTRACTED to B. F. Reimer's Photographic Gallery, No 624 Arch street, because you there get, for a moderate charge, a life-size Photograph. Oil and small card photographs.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

HOW TO HAVE FULL CROPS.—

Each one who scanty crops does scorn,
Take a peck measure full of corn;
To few chickens give the same
Then take their lives, secure from blame,
And, be the season what it may,
Full crops those chickens will display.
Grape-growers tell a mournful tale,
But oh! "there's no such word as fail."
Regarding that fine crop of clothes,
Fresh raised, which Tower Hall now shows!

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON, No 625 Chesnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials but they are selling at *lower rates*. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from the best and most fashionable material, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, No 625 Chesnut street This is a positive fact, which all would do well to profit by.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—One of Dr. Humphreys' cases of medicines, containing thirty-five vials, embraces remedies for every well-known disease, and costs $10. A family provided with one of them will save during the year ten times the amount of their cost, in obviating the necessity of medical attendance, besides securing its members from protracted and serious illness. The trifling outlay required should be a consideration with all who believe in the axiom that "a stitch in time saves nine." Disease, to be overcome, must be promptly met, and Dr. Humphreys' remedies are invaluable for such a purpose.—*New York Courier*.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HEAVY BLOWING ALL AROUND.—It was thought and hoped that the election would quiet the politicians, and give us some peace, but they still storm about "illegal voting," etc., just like old Boreas, who, not content with giving us the "Equinoctial," has, as the brokers say, "resumed operations," and commenced blowing again for nothing, for all we can see. If any blowing is wanted just now, it is about the splendid Fall Suits selling at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price first-class Clothing Store, under the Continental. They are worth "blowing" about.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the Devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture repholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GAW—SNYDER.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Edwin W. Hatter, ALEXANDER OSBOURN GAW to Miss MARIE J. SNYDER, daughter of the late Elias B. Snyder, all of Philadelphia.

MALLOCK—CONNER.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Lowrie, Mr. JOHN MALLOCK to Miss LIZZIE CONNER, all of this city.

SMEDLEY—GARRETT.—On the 10th instant, at Friends' Meeting House, Birmingham, Chester county, Pa., GEORGE J. SMEDLEY, of the city of Chester, to JANE E., daughter of David Garrett, of the former place.

DIED.

DONNELLY.—On the 13th instant EMILY G. M. DONNELLY, wife of David F. Donnelly, and daughter of the late Captain John C. and Mary A. Kartsher, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 928 South street, corner of Ronaldson, on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

GALLEN.—On the 14th instant, HANNAH A. GALLEN, youngest daughter of the late Hugh and Isabella Gallen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Hugh F. Woods, No. 711 Lebanon street (Fitzwater, below Tenth street), on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HALL.—On the 13th instant, in the 29th year of her age, JENNIE M., daughter of the late Joseph and Elizabeth J. Hall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, in Bustleton, Twenty third Ward, on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

KERR.—On Sunday night, the 14th instant, ELLEN D., wife of William H. Kerr and daughter of the late George Parkinson, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1536 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KINTZLE.—On Saturday evening, the 13th instant, CHRISTIAN KINTZLE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Mr. GEORGE E. BENSON has robbed society of one of its brightest ornaments—a large circle of acquaintance of a warm, true friend—and a loving family of an affectionate husband, son and brother. Death, under all circumstances, fills the heart with sorrow, but when its shaft strikes down suddenly those we love, the poignancy of grief is increased because unprepared.

The decease of Mr. Benson was sudden and unexpected, and startling was the announcement to many who, but a few days previous, had met him in health, as well as exuberant spirits over the prospect of a week's enjoyment with those who were with him *when God took him home*. In the lines of our lives, the line of one life dear to us is effaced forever, and only memory stands sentinel in the place he once stood, loved and loving, revered and cherished. But yesterday with us; to-day, beyond us. Above us, enshrined in the dread mystery of that world which is far away, and yet presses so closely upon this.

George E. Benson is no more! His eyes are closed forever on the scenes of this world, and he hears not the wailing of those who sorrow, and whose hearts bleed in agony over the stern decree, which sooner or later must be our portion. His eyes, however, behold the splendors that await upon those who fear God and *practise* the precepts of our Divine Master. Mysterious as has been the dispensation we would not murmur, nor question its character. "God doeth all things well," and to His mercy we commend those whose hearts have been torn asunder by this sad affliction to whom better than all else the virtues that so adorned our friend were best known—best understood.

While we do not murmur, we would not dry our eyes or bid those who weep desist. It is sanctioned in the blessed example of the Saviour himself. But we will carry with us during life the reflex of a memory whose death has so chastened so humbled us, and which has made manifest our weakness and dependence upon a mightier Power. To those so sorely stricken by this bereavement, let us not forget to tender our warmest sympathies, and pray that God may assuage and sanctify their sorrow and so strengthen them that a time it will appear that "He doeth all things well."

LARGE CASTERS, SUITABLE FOR STORE trucks or boxes, and an assortment of Bed and Furniture casters, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MELTING LADLES OF VARIOUS SIZES, Plumbers' Pots, Shaves, and Pipe Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MOLE TRAPS, PATENT ANIMAL TRAPS suitable for rates, rabbits, etc., and a variety of Rat and Mice Traps, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
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BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 31§

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	.25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	.25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	.25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	.25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	.25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	.25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	.25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	.25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	.25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	.25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever, old Agues	.50
17.	" PILES, Internal or external, blind or bleeding	.50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	.50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	.50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs	.50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	.50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	.50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	.50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	.50
25.	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	.50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	.50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	.50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	.1.00
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	.50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	.50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	.50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	.1.00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	.1.00
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	.50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 suwsly

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and widow in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box*.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in ever part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf3rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the
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FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 15.

The Assault Upon Mr. Painter.

A bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of this district against Benjamin F. Beveridge, for assault and battery on U. H. Painter, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in July last.

Temperance Demonstration.

The various temperance organizations of this city are making an imposing demonstration to-day. Some twenty-five hundred persons are marching in procession. The procession will pass by the White House, and proceed to the Capitol grounds, where addresses will be delivered by Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, and others.

Fire at Ottawa, C. W.—Cabinet Meeting.

OTTAWA, October 15.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. Many tenement-houses were burned, and a large number of families turned out of their homes, losing everything.

A full Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow to take final action in regard to the Confederation scheme, and to discuss the instructions that are to be given to the delegates to England.

MONTREAL, C. E., October 15.—Petitions to the Queen to defer the Confederation question until a new Parliament is called to settle the details, particularly the school question, are to be extensively circulated.

A cargo of military stores, chiefly Westley Richards' muskets and carbines, have arrived.

The duty on imports for the last three months amounts to over $1,500,000, being an increase of $350,000 over the same period last year.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—The French corvette *Adonis* has sailed for Vera Cruz, and the steamer *Victor* for New York.

Arrived—steamers *Merrimac*, *George Washington* and *Huntsville* from New York.

The steamer *Merrimac* rescued eight passengers from the brig *Alpine* in lat. 29, long. 13, from Frankford, Me., for Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber. The *Alpine* had her forecastle and everything attached thereto carried away; the rudder gone, and the hatches swept off.

The lost were C. J. Johnson, mate; Thomas Carstello, second mate; James N. Murrell, seaman; C. B. Snow, seaman; I. D. Pease, seaman.

The *Merrimac* towed into Key West the brig *S. P. Brown*, from Newport, R. I., for Havana, dismantled and no sails. Both brigs were dismasted on the 10th instant.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—The opinion of the Military Commission in the case of the recent arrest of Dr. Ferris, U. S. Mail Agent at Ghent, Kentucky, is just published, concluding that the parties who made the arrest and detained the mail steamer *General Buell* should be arrested and tried by the competent authority.

The Synod of Kentucky, which has been in session at Henderson the past week, has decided the case regarding the Louisville Presbytery—ninety-nine members sustaining the Louisville Presbytery, and fifty-seven indorsing the General Assembly.

Gale at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—A heavy north-east gale is prevailing on this coast. The steamers *Oriental*, *George Appold*, *Wm. P. Cogle*, *and Wm. Tibbitts*, for Southern ports, went to sea yesterday.

The steamer *Montreal*, for Portland, started this morning, but returned on account of the gale.

Marine Disaster.

SQUAN, Oct. 15.—The schooner *R. G. Porter*, of and from Providence for Philadelphia, is ashore sixteen miles north of Barnagat, high and dry on the beach.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 110; Cumberland preferred, 68½; Illinois Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 91½; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 117½; Hudson River 127½; Canton Company, 56½; Erie Railroad, 84½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56½; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 106½; Ten-forties, 99½; United States Fives, 113½; United States Coupon Sixes, 113½. Gold, 151.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—Flour is very firm; Western extra, $12 75@13 50. Wheat steady. Corn firm; receipts light. Oats firm at 57@58. Rye firm; sales at 15@17c. New Clover $8 12@8 25. Provisions inactive. Coffee steady at 18@19c. in gold. Sugars very firm. Whisky steady.

LOSS OF THE "EVENING STAR."

Details of the Disaster—Thrilling Narrative of a Passenger, Etc.

A gentleman, who was a passenger on board of the ill-fated steamer *Evening Star*, furnishes the following statement to the New York papers:—

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

On leaving New York everything was ascertained to have been in good order and condition, and continued so for the first three days, during which time our voyage looked most promising and brilliant. The weather was mild and delightfully agreeable; now and again only varied by light breezes, which added but additional vigor to the lively and cheerful spirits of all on board. Scarcely ever did a journey commence with such auspicious promises, everything combining to render it pleasing and entertaining, and promising a happy termination.

We all trod the deck without a single care or dread to cloud our brows; stories were told of travels in other scenes; some on their return from Europe spoke of their adventures in the Old World. Songs were sung, music lent its charm to the scene, the convivial glass was drunk, and naught could equal the festivity and gayety in which our first few days were passed on board the *Evening Star*; but, oh! how soon and how suddenly was all to be changed into disaster and hardships of the most fearful kind, and to results the most fatal on record for many years!

On the 29th, easterly winds set in, but not of such strength as to cause a shadow of fear or apprehension. On the contrary, we regarded them with favor as being the means of stiffening our sails and speeding quicker our good ship on her way. During the prevalence of those easterly winds they were accompanied by a heavy swell, which caused the steam-ship to roll very heavily. No anticipation of danger entered the minds of either the crew or passengers, almost all of whom had before passed through the dangers of the Western coast, and the much more perilous and treacherous Hatteras.

We regarded the wind and swells as matters of the most ordinary occurrence; nor during the remainder of the day did we receive cause to excite our alarms; the contrary, though, was the fact, for the wind continued to blow with the same force all day without increasing in strength, and did not change a single point until late in the evening, when it became milder and the weather exceedingly pleasant—pleasant that so far up to a late hour the deck presented the full appearance of a gay and fashionable promenade. Many were the lively voices to be heard in converse together on that evening; many and loud and cheerful hearted and genuine a laugh was to be heard on the distant waters from our light-hearted party.

The morning of the 30th broke upon us with everything to bid us good cheer and make us sanguine of our trip; the sea was even smoother and pleasanter than on the day before. Nothing occurred during the day worthy of note further than our constantly congratulating each other on the beauty of the weather, which was really charming; and again was another day spent in pleasure and in expectation of a continued pleasant journey to be repeated the next day, October 1, when one of the most delightful mornings that could be spent at sea broke upon us, discovering to us Cape Hatteras light abeam; the sea still smooth, the sun shining brightly, and the weather calm and clearing off. No chance during the course of this day, and none during the night until the morning of the 2d, which commenced with a fresh breeze from east to south-east, with a heavy swell, increasing about evening to a gale, with heavy swells. Things now began to look threatening, and a change was easily perceptible in the countenances of the passengers, especially the women, many of whom looked anxious, and commenced questioning the captain and officers who did all in their power to allay their fears.

The breeze still freshened; the clouds looked gloomy. Sails were taken in, and all those precautions were made which told to the now frightened passengers that their experience in captain was preparing for a serious emergence, for at this moment the most inexperienced eye might easily have foreseen in the lowering clouds which hung all round the heavens, and the wild spray which began to dash in deluging torrents over the ship, the storm that was coming, and which was so fearfully to affect the temporal and the eternal existence of every soul on board.

About midnight it began to blow a hurricane, with a very ugly cross sea; ship lying in the trough of the sea. The night was dark, fearfully dark—nothing but the most solid and gloomy darkness all round; no view to cheer, nothing to remind the terrified passengers of the deep sea over which they rode but the foam of the spray, which came in showers on our decks. At this time the hurricane was so furious, and the steamship thrown so completely at its mercy, that for the general safety the captain was obliged to send the women all below and lock them in the cabin. We were now about 240 miles northeast of Manilla reef and 180 miles from the land, and from this time until she went down she never changed her position.

At three A. M. October 3 we commenced bailing the ship from engine room and after cabin, at which the women helped with all their might, and with all the strength of frenzy and despair. About four A. M. the starboard rudder chain got out of the sheave, and the wheelhouses were washed overboard. At five A. M. the engine was thoroughly disabled in spite of the superhuman efforts of the chief engineer and his assistants. The increase of water in the ship's hold soon

THE NEW YORK PRESS,

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Late Elections—Their Lesson to the Administration.

From the Herald.

When Louis Napoleon, in his brilliant Italian campaign of 1859, reached the famous Austrian Quadrilateral, and discovered there that with a further advance the war must assume proportions which he was not prepared to meet, he wisely sounded a parley, arranged an armistice, and made a treaty of peace. This is the lesson which the late elections convey to the Administration. This lesson is the crowning result of these elections. They mark the line of another quadrilateral beyond which it is dangerous to pass. They call for a parley, an armistice, and a treaty of peace with Congress. President Johnson, in his late campaign through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on the merits of his controversy with Congress, left the Constitution, from point to point, in the hands of the people, and the people, from the Schuylkill to the Wabash, have emphatically decided the case in favor of the Southern restoration plan embodied in the Constitutional amendment of Congress.

The case, we say, is decided; for that the elections of November will run in the same channel as those of September and October, and with a more powerful current, there is no reason to doubt. What, then, is the course which President Johnson ought now to pursue in deference to this overwhelming pressure of Northern public opinion? It is fixed that the next Congress will hold the restoration ultimatum of the present Congress, so that in continuing his fight all the odds will be against him to the end of his term of office, and his Administration will hardly take a higher rank in history than those of poor Pierce and Buchanan. But we regard it as impossible that a statesman of the strong practical common sense and large experience of Mr. Johnson can adhere to a line of policy which has manifestly failed beyond redemption. The *coup d'état* maliciously hinted at in the late Philadelphia gold gambling canard is an entirely preposterous idea; and yet to do away with such wicked inventions and such unjust suspicions, it becomes the imperative duty of the President to the country and to himself to place himself at once *en rapport* with the will of the people.

We are pleading in behalf of the Administration. With or without its support, the amendment must prevail. Mr. Johnson, however, by cordially falling in with it, may still secure the lion's share of the glory of a complete restoration of the Union. In this view surely the appropriate hour has at last come for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, a new departure, and a bold and vigorous domestic and foreign policy, including the Constitutional amendment, the reformation of our financial system, and a decisive settlement of our outstanding balances against England and France. In this inviting field there is "ample scope and verge enough" for the highest ambition of an active statesman desiring to leave an enduring mark of honor and glory in connection with his name. But the first essential step towards the broad and comprehensive domestic and foreign policy thus suggested is a reorganization of the Cabinet.

The decline and fall of Cardinal Wolsey from the graces of "bluff King Hal" was not more painful than has been the fall of Mr. Seward in the public estimation. From that ill-starred Chicago pilgrimage he has returned as an old man "worn out by the storms of state," reduced to the drivellings of a mountebank. Humanity in his case requires his release, while sound statesmanship demands a Bismarck in his place in the maintenance and expansion of the Monroe doctrine. Nor is Mr. McCulloch, with his limited and technical notions of banking and brokerage, the man competent to grasp the management of our financial system as Secretary of the Treasury. In a word, a new Cabinet, from stem to stern, judiciously selected, would be a masterly stroke of policy for Mr. Johnson at this crisis. Starting from the initial point of the late elections, and from the apparent public sentiment of the country in reference to England and France, the Cabinet adapted to the ends in view may readily be found. Nor are there any other landmarks by which the shoals and breakers of a perilous coast may be avoided than the lighthouses set up in the late elections.

The Elections and the Restoration of the Union.

From the Times.

The result of the recent elections is entitled to very grave consideration in all the States and by all the parties to be affected by it. It announces the verdict of the people upon the great political question which awaits solution—the restoration of the Southern States to their share of political power in the general Government; and it establishes the political character of Congress throughout the whole of President Johnson's term of office. It has decided that the Democratic party as such shall not decide when, nor how, that restoration shall take place; and it has also decided, though with less directness and emphasis, that it shall not take place upon the President's policy of admitting members from those States into Congress, as a matter of right, and without conditions to be imposed by law. It has also decided that the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress ought to be ratified and become valid as part and parcel of that instrument, before this restoration takes place at all.

In our judgment the public welfare demands that this decision should be accepted, and respected, by the whole country—by the North and by the South, and by the President himself, as a final solution of a complicated and perilous problem. The very necessity of the case seems to us a strong reason for such a course. It is a decision from which there is no appeal. Two years from now, it is true, the people may be called upon to review their verdict; but who can tell in what dangers and disasters the nation may be meanwhile involved? Every dictate of safety and every interest of the country demand that the Union should be restored at the earliest possible moment. The South is especially interested in this, because until that is done it can have no voice whatever in national affairs, and all its material, social, and pecuniary interests must be seriously impaired.

The President is equally interested in the same result, because it is the only thing which can give scope to the exercise of the legitimate functions of his high office, and afford him the political support which he needs. Of the House of Representatives, as now constituted, the Union party has more than two-thirds. The President is, therefore, powerless to arrest any measure of legislation upon which they may be united—powerless even to prevent his own impeachment, if that should be resolved on as a party measure. The admission of loyal members from the South would afford a counterpoise to this ascendancy, which, without destroying the Union majority, would put an effectual check upon the extreme action of its most reckless members.

It may be urged that Congress has no right to exact assent to the amendment as a condition of representation in Congress. We admit it—we do not believe the right exists. But it the people assert and exercise it, where lies the remedy? The case cannot be carried into any court. The President has no power to redress the wrong; he cannot set aside existing law, nor force members into Congress against the will of Congress itself. Besides, this requirement is not put into the form of any law; it is simply acted upon, not asserted,—and it is not easy to see, therefore, how constitutional objections can be made to reach it. If members vote against admission, and the people sustain them in so doing, we do not see how either courts or the President can take cognizance of their action; still less how it can be reversed.

The Southern States are unquestionably called upon to sacrifice something of both power and pride, in order to resume their relations to the Federal Government. They are asked to assent to a change in the basis of representation, which will somewhat diminish their numbers, and to a temporary exclusion from office of certain classes of their people. In neither case is there anything which they can fairly regard as intended or calculated to humiliate or degrade them. It may seem to them unjust that men who have stood by them in the war against the Government should be put under a ban in official service; but this is one of the legitimate and usual consequences of failure in such an enterprise as they undertook. It was among the risks they encountered. It is no more humiliating for them to lose political power than to lose property, liberty, and life as a result of defeat in rebellion against the national authority. The whole question with them turns upon considerations of interest—their honor and their pride are not involved. Will they lose more than they will gain by accepting the amendment? Will the power and influence they will secure in the national councils be worth to them more or less than that they sacrifice in the effort to regain it? These are questions for themselves to answer, and upon their answers to them their action should depend.

Nor will it be wise for the South to leave out of view the probable consequences of refusing to accept the amendment as the basis of restoration. They cannot doubt that the effect of refusal will be to strengthen the radical sentiment which already demands more extreme conditions and threatens the most ultra and destructive measures. That sentiment is not yet dominant in the Union party, nor will it become so unless it is strengthened again, as it has been hitherto, by unwise action on the part of the President and the Southern States. At almost any time during the last session of Congress it might have been disarmed and overborne, if the resistence to the Union party on the part of the President had been less indiscriminate and more judicious; and even as it was, it failed to carry any of its extreme and violent measures.

If the President and the Southern States will accept the popular decision just pronounced as entitled to respect, and afford, by judicious and considerate action, a basis for the more moderate and discreet portion of the Union party to act upon, we are confident that all our difficulties may yet be overcome. The people are not revengeful nor irrational in their temper or their views. They do not seek or desire the degradation of the South, nor do they endorse or approve the wild vagaries and crazy schemes of Butler, Stevens, and their confederates. But they believe the Constitutional amendment to be essentially just, and its adoption necessary to the peace and safety of the nation. Hostility and bitter resistance may drive them into more extreme positions, and thus strengthen the faction from which the country at large, and especially the South, has the most to fear; and it cannot possibly change or improve the action of Congress for at least three years to come.

Mr. Johnson's Policy and the American Credit Abroad.

From the Tribune.

The English papers call attention to the fact that American speculators are actively engaged in buying up the 7 per cent. cotton bonds of the Confederacy, and selling United States Five-twenties. They note the fact that the latter have been sold to the extent of millions in Europe, while the cotton bonds are bought at an advance of 1 or 2 per cent. in London, Liverpool, and Manchester. "Possibly," says a correspondent of the *Morning Post*, "when our keen cousins have obtained a sufficient amount, the iniquity of repudiating a loan made by foreigners on the special hypothecation of cotton will be vehemently asserted by the Yankees themselves as detrimental to American credit, and the bondholders will obtain their rights, the more especially as every man in the South, as stated by General Lee in his evidence before the Committee of Congress, is desirous of recognizing and paying this loan."

He then attempts to explain the selling of the Five-twenty bonds, upon a theory which, however worthless in itself, deserves the attention of those business men who think that Copperhead politics are not the foes of financial prosperity. "President Johnson describes the existing radical legislature, which has usurped the power of Congress, 'as a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but which is in fact a Congress of only part of those States.' Now, if this is the true legal definition of the present Congress, I have no hesitation in saying that until the Southern States are restored to Congress, and recognize in Congress the debts that Congress, during their exclusion, has contracted, that the Five-twenty bonds, and all other debts raised by that Congress, are illegal according to the Constitution of the United States."

It is plain that this whole statement is advanced in the interest of the English capitalists who invested their money in the Rebel loans, and have not yet abandoned the hope of getting some of it back from the United States Treasury. We do not believe that many Americans are stupid enough to buy the Rebel cotton bonds, and we know there is not one American in a hundred, of respectable business judgment, who has sold Five-twenties from a doubt of their permanent value. We do know, however, that since the close of the war the bankers and people of England and Germany have steadily and largely bought them, and we have deeply regretted that so much of our debt should be allowed to pass into foreign hands.

But now it is ingeniously insinuated that the large sales of United States securities in foreign markets is not due to the eagerness of Europeans to purchase, but to the anxiety of Americans to sell. Precisely as the Randall Convention caused an advance in Rebel bonds, so the speeches of Andrew Johnson have inspired their holders with new hope. This is the true point which the English papers make—that the President, by declaring Congress an illegal and unconstitutional body, has given speculators an opportunity of shaking the credit of the United States. They have taken his words into the London Exchange and the Bourse, and traded upon them to the possible injury of our securities. They have used his policy as the means of advancing Rebel bonds. No one can deny that the logic in the last paragraph we quoted is sound, however false the argument.

If Congress is, indeed, illegal, unconstitutional; if it had no right to pass the Civil Rights bill; if its acts do not bind the Rebel States, because they had no part in making them; if the Representatives of the loyal States are *not* Congress—and all this Mr. Johnson asserts—then indeed our financial legislation is worthless, and the value of United States bonds depends upon the endorsement of the Rebel States. Europeans who want to get rid of their Rebel bonds, who would be glad to buy Five-twenties at a low rate, with the certainty of their rise, can find no better means to bear the market than the policy of Andrew Johnson. He has bitterly opposed the Constitutional amendment, of which the fourth section guarantees forever the validity of the National bonds, and perpetually prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt.

The passage of this amendment would, as all his followers know, end at once all these Rebel and English schemes to depreciate national securities; but, until the people have ratified it, and silenced the atrocious calumny that Congress is not a legal body, we may expect to be threatened with the whole Rebel debt in addition to our own, and with pretended doubts of the validity of United States bonds. Mr. Johnson is doing more to injure American credit abroad than all the Rebels and speculators combined; and there is not a man, woman, or child who holds a Five-twenty or Seven-thirty bond, who does not directly profit by the recent triumphs at the polls. In sustaining Congress and the Constitutional amendment, the people have declared that the national debt is to be paid to the last dollar, while of the Rebel debt not one cent shall ever be redeemed.

Europe and the Eastern Question.

From the World.

The times have changed since the eloquence of Edward Livingston and Henry Clay and Daniel Webster enlisted the sympathies of the American people in behalf of the insurrectionary Greeks. When Mustapha Pacha now woos the revolted Cretans back to their allegiance with strains which mildly echo the persuasive appeals of Doctor-General Butler to the people of Louisiana, an instinct of consistency may naturally enough restrain American statesmen from hastily advocating the cause of Rebels. What is it to us now that the "olives of Attica be wasted and the vines of Samos trampled by the Turk?" It is true that Mr. Seward's commissioner-extraordinary, Mr. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, has offered the alliance of the United States to the Czar over a battery of champagne corks at Moscow; and that Russian journalists, taking the will of Fox for the deed of America, are loudly encouraging the Pan Hellenist subjects of the Sultan to rise everywhere upon their tyrant, and are threatening Western Europe with a new crusade of the Greek Cross, in which the fleets of the American Union shall keep the Bosphorus against the iron-clads of France and England, while the monitors of Alexander II perform the less arduous but equally honorable task of protecting "American interests in the Baltic," by defending Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

But so far are the masses of the American people from responding to these noble outcries of Hellenic patriotism and of Muscovite enthusiasm, that not even by the news of an Anglo-French interference to prevent the Porte from ceding an island in the Ægean Sea as a naval station to the United States, can we be stimulated into bestowing so much attention upon the present aspects of the "Eastern question" in Europe as its actual and prospective importance to all civilized Christendom really deserves. For when we find Count Bismark putting it forward as an urgent reason why the Legislature of Prussia should vote the Government a loan of sixty millions of thalers, that "the Eastern question threatens Europe with new and perilous complications," and Prince Gortschakoff posting from St. Petersburg to the Pyrenees to confer with the Emperor Napoleon over the magical waters of Biarritz, we may be sure that the Russian circular announcing to Europe the emancipation of the Czar from the treaties of 1856 was based upon a full provision of coming contingencies, and that the Eastern question is indeed even now bringing forth for the world a season of storm and stress still more prodigious than the tempest which, rising, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, in little Schleswig-Holstein, has this year broken in thunder over all Central Europe.

It is very likely that the stories now everywhere current of revolt and disaffection among the Christians of Turkey are purposely exaggerated. One of the leading journals of England, indeed, does not hesitate to tax the Russians and Mr. Reuter with inventing between them pretty much the whole revolution of the children of Jupiter in Crete. Mercury, we know, was as sad a romancer under his Greek name of Hermes as under his Western title, and St. Paul quotes with approval the Cretan poet who brands his countrymen as "evil beasts," and "always liars." But it needs only a figment of revolution to disturb a figment of order; and the rule of the Turks in Europe has come to be so entirely a matter of political expediency and diplomatic skill on the part of the European powers which have heretofore had an interest in keeping it up, that if France, and Austria, and Russia choose to consider European Turkey to be in a state of insurrection, European Turkey, to all intents and purposes, will really be in such a state. The heterogeneous character of the Christian populations of European Turkey, by making it certain that no new, and great, and orderly, and respectable Christian State could possibly emerge from the dissolution of the Ottoman dominion, has heretofore made it obvious that if the camp of the Turks on the Bosphorus should be broken up, and the successors of Mahmoud the Victorious should be driven from the throne which for four centuries they have filled, Russia would have a far better chance than any other European power of administering upon the estate of Abdul-Aziz.

But the events of the present year, which have so greatly modified the position of the two great German powers, have put a new face upon things in the East. Prussia, advanced to the practical leadership of Germany, has both a larger interest than she ever had before, and wields more ample means, to curb the development of the gigantic empire with which she must henceforth dispute the control of the Baltic Sea. Austria, definitely pressed to the eastward, and Italy, converted by the acquisition of Venetia from the deadly foe into the probable future ally of Austria in the Mediterranean, have now a joint interest with France and England in preventing the appearance at Constantinople of a flag which already flies from the mouths of the Neva to the shores of the Pacific, and from the White Sea to the Black. Under these new conditions of the Eastern problem, it is beginning to be as desirable as it has heretofore been undesirable for Western and Central Europe, that the anomalous and provisional situation of the Christian provinces of Turkey should be brought to an end.

For Russia a decisive settlement of the Eastern question in the immediate future pretty clearly means the definite defeat of all the Russian designs upon Constantinople and the Bosphorus; but Russian statesmen of the annexationist type may very plausibly persuade themselves that if any hope whatever yet remains to Russia, it must be clutched at once, and while the triple transformation of Italy and Germany and Austria is still in the incipient stages. One of the points most vital to the success of Russia in the game she has been so long waiting to play for the Turkish inheritance, has already been snatched from her at the crisis of the recent German war by the far-sighted French sovereign, when the people of Moldo-Wallachia were induced by French agents to elect Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as their hereditary ruler or Hospodar; and Prince Charles thus elected was persuaded by a French diplomat to take his carpet-bag and gallop to Bucharest before either the Sultan or the Kaiser or the Czar very clearly knew what had actually been done. By this move not only has a barrier been set up in the face of the Russian vanguard on the Danube, but the ambition of Austria has been turned towards the Balkan and the Bosphorus from the Lower Danube and the Black Sea, and the Pan-Hellenic dream of a new Byzantine empire has been confronted by perils more direct than those of a Russian protectorate. As no one of the powers directly interested in the future of European Turkey, therefore, has anything of consequence to gain by the perpetuation of the state of things established in 1856, and as the most ambitious and uneasy of these powers, Prussia, has everything to lose from a protected and pacific development of the new elements now at work in the Levant, it is altogether probable both that the "Eastern question" will be rapidly forced into the foreground of European politics, and that the resources of diplomacy will be found unequal to its solution.

THE LAST PHILADELPHIA CANARD.—It is now evident that the Philadelphia canard about the President and the Attorney-General was concocted, like the Howard proclamation, for effect upon the gold market. But we call the attention of the executive committee of the Associated Press to the fact that this fabrication was telegraphed by their agents to all parts of the country except the city of Washington, where it might have been promptly exposed. This matter demands an immediate investigation. The Associated Press has been pretty badly managed of late, and this last offense ought to secure a reform.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 tf

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO., BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4 mw§rp Philadelphia

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27

THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES

WILL HEAT

Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,

AT

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS', 10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.

For particulars apply to W. B GALLAGHER, No. 208 S. WHARVES, or to WILLIAM F. POTTS, 9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails

"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 17
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, October 20
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 24
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday November 3

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$90 | Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 | To London.....40
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent, 8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 9 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT GILLEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca Gillen, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisement of the personal property which she elects to retain under the act of April 14 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON, 10 8 mf2w* Attorney for Widow

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 129 North FRONT street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises at GEORGE WILSON'S, No. 1820 MARKET street: STILL complete, empty HOGSHEADS, FUNNELS, etc. etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to sale. P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, E. D of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA October 10, 1866. [10 13 5t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette 8 10 § GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY, 8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 15

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 15 smth§rp Below Fourth.

BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

SILVER-PLATED WARE. SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 138 EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT. A VALUABLE STORE, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at $8,000 $2,100, and $2,800 000. Also a superior medium size House. No 2116 ARCH St 9 25 1mrp*

THE CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING OFFICE, IN PHILADELPHIA, HADDOCK & SON'S, No. 618 MARKET Street, 9 14 2mrp Entrance on Decatur Street.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC. LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES. BEST MARBLE, TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE. 9 20 1m CHARLES KINSEY

THE AMERICAN SHOWMAN IN ENGLAND.

Artemas Ward at the Tomb of Shakespeare.

From the London Punch, September 26

MR. PUNCH.—My Dear Sir:—I've been lingerin by the tomb of the lamented Shakespeare.

It is a success.

I do not hesitate to pronounce it as such.

You may make any use of this opinion that you see fit. If you think its publication will subserve the cause of litteratoor, you may publicate it.

I told my wife Betsy when I left home that I should go to the birthplace of "Otheller" and other Plays. She said that as long as I kept out of Newgate she didn't care where I went. "But," I said, "don't you know he was the greatest Poit that ever lived? Not one of these common poits, like that young idyit who writes verses to our daughter, about the Roses as growses, and the breezes as Blowses, but a Boss Poit—also a philosopher, also a man who knew a great deal about every thing."

She was packing my things at the time, and the only answer she made was to ask me if I was goin to carry both of my red flannel night caps.

Yes. I've been to Stratford-onto-the-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. Mr. Shakespeare is now no more. He's been dead over three hundred (300) years. The peple of his native town are justly proud of him. They cherish his mem'ry, and them as sell picturs of his birthplace, etc., make it proffitible cherishin it. Almost everybody buys a pictur to put into their Albiom.

As I stood gazing on the spot where Shakespeare is s'posed to have fell down on the ice and hurt hisself when a boy (this spot cannot be bought—the town authorities say it shall never be taken from Stratford). I wondered if three hundred years hence pictures of my birthplace will be in demand? Will the people of my native town be proud of me in three hundred years? I guess they won't short of that time, because they say the fat man weighin 1000 pounds which I exhibited there was stuffed out with pillers and cushions, which he said, one very hot day in July, "Oh! bother, I can't stand this," and commenced pullin the pillers out from under his weskit, and heavin em at the audience. I never saw a man lose flesh so fast in my life. The audience said I was a pretty man to come chiselin my own townsmen in that way. I said:—"Do not be angry, feller-citizens. I exhibited him simply as a work of art. I simply wished to show you that a man could grow fat without the aid of cod-liver oil." But they wouldn't listen to me. They are a low and grovelin set of peple, who excite a feelin of loathin in every brest where lofty emotions and original ideas have a bidin place.

I stopped at Leamington a few minits on my way to Stratford-onto-the-Avon, and a very beautiful town it is. I went into a sho-shop to make a purchis, and as I entered I saw over the door those dear, familiar words—"By appointment; H. R. H.;" and I said to the man, "Squire, excuse me, but this is too much. I have seen in London four hundred boot and shoe shops by appintment: H. R. H; and now *you're* at it. It is simply onpossible that the Prince can wear 400 pairs of boots. Don't tell me," I said, in a voice choked with emotion—"Oh, do not tell me that you also make boots for him! Say slippers—say that you mend boots now and then for him; but do not tell me that you make 'em reglar for him."

The man smilt, and said I didn't understand these things. He said I perhaps had not noticed in London that dealers in all sorts of articles was By Appointment. I said, "Oh, *hadn't* I?" Then a sucden thought flasht over me. "I have it!" I said, "When the Prince walks through a street, he no doubt looks at the shop windows."

The man said, "No doubt."

"And the enterprisin' tradesman," I continued, "the moment the Prince gets out of sight, rushes frantically, and has a tin sign painted, By Appintmint, H. R. H.! It is a beautiful, a great idee!"

I then bought a pair of shoe strings, and wringing the shopman's honest hand, I started for the Tomb of Shakespeare in a hired fly. It looks, however, more like a spider.

"And this," I said, as I stood in the old churchyard at Stratford, beside a tombstone, "this marks the spot where lies William W. Shakespeare. Alars! and this is the spot where ——"

"You've got the wrong grave," said a man—a worthy villager: "Shakespeare is buried inside the church."

"Oh," I said, "a boy told me this was it." The boy larfed, and put the shillin i'd given him into his left eye in a ingiorious manner, and commenced movin back wards towards the street.

I pursood and captered him, and after talkin to him a spell in a sskarcastic stile, I let him went.

The old church was damp and chill. It was rainin. The only persons there when I entered was a fine bluff old gentleman, who was talkin in a excited manner to a fashnibly dressed young man. "No, Ernest Montresser," the old gentleman said, "it is idle to pursoo this subjeck no further. You can never marry my daughter. You were seen last Monday in Piccadilly without a umbreller! I said then, as I say now, any young man as ventures out in a uncertain climit like this without a umbreller, lacks foresight, caution, strength of mind, and stability, and he is not the proper person to intrust a daughter's happiness to."

I slapt the old gentleman on the shoulder, and I said, "You're right! You're one of those kind of men—you are ——,"

He wheeled suddenly round, and in a indignant voice said, "Go way—go way! This is a private intervoo."

I didn't stop to enrich the old gentleman's mind with my conversation. I sort of inferred that he wasn't inclined to listen to me, and so I went on. But he was right about the umbreller. I'm really delighted with this grand old country, *Mr. Punch*, but you must admit that it does rain rayther numerously here. Whether this is owing to a monerkal form of gov'ment or not, I leave all candid and onprejudiced persons to say.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford in 1564. All the commentaters, Shakespearian scholars etsetry, are agreed on this, which is about the only thing they are agreed on in regard to him, except that his mantle hasn't fallen onto any poet or dramatist hard enough to hurt said poet or dramatist *much*. And there is no doubt if these commentaters and persons continuer investigatin Shakespeare's career, we shall not, in doo time, know anything about it at all. When a mere lad little William attended the Grammer School, because, as he said, the Grammer School wouldn't attend him. This remarkable remark, comin from one so young and inexperunced, set peple to thinkin there might be somethin in this lad. He subsequently wrote "Hamlet" and "George Barnwell." When his kind teacher went to London to accept a position in the offices of the Metropolitan Railway, little William was chosen by his fellow-pupils to deliver a farewell address. "Go on, sir," he said, "in a glorus career. Be like a eagle, and soar, and the soarer you get the more we shall all be gratified! That's so."

My young readers, who wish to know about Shakespeare, better get these vallyable remarks framed.

I returned to the hotel. Meetin a young married couple, they asked me if I could direct them to the hotel which Washington Irving used to keep.

"I've understood that he was onsuccessful as a landlord," said the lady.

"We've understood," said the young man, "that he busted up."

I told 'em I was a stranger, and hurried away. They were from my country, and ondoubtedly represented a thrifty ile well somewhere in Pennsylvany. It's a common thing, by the way, for a old farmer in Pennsylvany to wake up some mornin and find ile squirtin all around his back yard. He sells out for 'normous price, and his children put on gorgeous harness and start on a tower to astonish peple. They succeed in doin it. Meanwhile, the ile it squirts and squirts, and Time rolls on. Let it roll.

A very nice old town is Stratford, and a capital inn is the Red Horse. Every admirer of the great S. must go there certinly; and to say one isn't a admirer of him, is equivilent to sayin one has just about brains enough to become a efficient tinker.

Some kind person has sent me Chaucer's Poems. Mr. C. had talent, but he couldn't spel. No man hes a right to be a litt'rary man onless he knows how to spel. It is a pity that Chawger, who had geneyus, was so unedicated. He's the wust speller I know of.

I guess I'm through, and so I lay down the pen, which is more mightier than the sword, but which I'm afraid would stand a rayther slim chance beside the needle-gun.

Adoo! Adoo! ARTEMAS WARD.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE,
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6/8, 8-4
White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it there is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR UNWHOLESOME substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proveds to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and is perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO., AGENTS for the Riviere, Gardiat & Co. Brandies (have just received, per "Archimilde," Captain Romero—
300 hhds. Louis Koesten Cttse Wines,
3-6 3/4 Do, do. do
The above Wines will commence discharging on THURSDAY NEXT.
Also in Bond,
50 3/4 Louisenn Sherry.
150 3/4 Do. Port.
50 3/4 Dry Port.
50 3/4 Maderina.
50 hhds. St. Emilian's Claret.
100 do. Act Rey Claret.
The above Wines will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO.,
10 9 6t No. 116 WALNUT Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

REMOVAL.
JERRY WALKER,
WINE MERCHANT,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 421 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 8 mw6trp

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 27 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,312 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55 950 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,535 3
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
1861
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN S. RIPLEY,	HENRY K. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medica Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrue Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865,
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles G. Wilson, *Forney's Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Hanover street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebhof, No. 73 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 11 Dock street.
H. C. Hartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Cantwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 139 Eureka's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Boyes, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bass, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
B. T. Wellington, second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 29 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 15

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesberre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·50 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·50 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·25 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 45

PHILADELPHIA, G

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Grand Preparations for a General Assault on Fort Humaita—Lopez to be Crushed at Once, Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, September 7.—On the 12th of August a conference was held on board the *Apa*, flagship of Admiral Tamandare, at anchor in front of Passo de la Patria. The officials present were Minister Octaviano, Viscount de Tamandare, Baron Porto Alegre, and Marshal Polydoro. The utmost ceremony attended their movements, all being present in full uniform. Although the most rigid secresy was maintained as to the cause and object of the conference, I have been credibly informed that it was suggested by Octaviano for the purpose of bringing the several commanders to an *entente cordiale*. It appears that in this he succeeded, as the utmost harmony and good feeling reigned among them after the conference adjourned.

On the 18th another conference took place, at which were present Generals Mitre, Flores, Polydoro, Porto Alegre, and Admiral Tamandare. This meeting lasted several hours at the headquarters of Marshal Polydoro, and it was resolved that the Paraguayans should be attacked simultaneously by the whole of the allied forces, land as well as naval. The plan of attack is based upon studies of the position made by Marshal Polydoro, and which had received the support and sanction of his Brazilian colleagues, Porto Alegre and Tamandare. Fort Curupaiti is to be first attacked by the squadron and reduced, so as to uncover the right wing of the Paraguayan army, which is to be attacked by the second corps of the allied army, while the first corps moves against this centre and the Argentine against the left wing. Great activity was observable in the allied camp. All the sick and wounded were being hurried to Corrientes, and all officers on furlough were called upon to immediately take their places in the field. It was expected at Buenos Ayres that, before the 1st of September, important events should have taken place on the Parana. The Brazilians found great expectations on the tenacity and energy of Polydoro. Still, the sluggishness of Tamandare may spoil the whole plan. Polydoro is busy reorganizing the whole Brazilian force, and in this has adopted the course usually pursued in European armies.

On the 26th Minister Octaviano was to take leave of the army at Passo de la Patria, and it was expected that during the following week a forward march would take place. All kinds of ridiculous rumors about Lopez and his movements are transmitted from the allied camp, and the testimony of certain deserters is given as proof of the weakness of the Paraguayan army and of Lopez's intention to fall back on a strong position afforded by a river in the rear of Humaita.

Minister Octaviano is expected at Buenos Ayres to confer with the Argentine Government in relation to the Peruvian and Bolivian protests against the secret treaty of alliance of May 1, 1865. The Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro papers are circulating reports that Chili will not associate herself with Peru and Bolivia in their protests, but will remain neutral during the Paraguayan conflict; but well informed ones regard these reports as mere *ruses de guerre*.

In Buenos Ayres the House of Delegates has passed a bill authorizing the issue of $1-900,000 worth of bonds bearing nine per cent. interest, and to be secured by an additional duty of five per cent. on imports and two per cent. on exports. Thus you see to what straits the war puts Buenos Ayres.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OBITUARY.

General D. E. Osband.

CHICAGO, October 14.—General D. E. Osband, formerly of this city, a well-known cavalry leader in the late war, died at his plantation in Mississippi, on the 4th instant, of brain fever. His disease was induced by over-exertion in attending to negroes of his plantation, 38 of 44 in his employ having been attacked with cholera, and 18 having died.

Marquis de Turgot.

Louis Felix-Etienne, Marquis de Turgot, of whose death we have intelligence, was born at Bons on the 27th of September, 1796, and was of a noble family of Normandy. He was educated at the military school of Saint Cyr, and served in the army for several years; resigning his commission in 1830. In 1832 he was raised to the Chamber of Peers, and took his side with the conservative politicians, but the revolution of February sent him back to private life. He had taken but little part in public affairs up to that time; but he attached himself to the Napoleonic policy, was a member of the Ministry of the 2d of December, 1851, and identified himself entirely with the *coup d'etat*. In July, 1852, he resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and received the dignity of Senator. On the 20th of April, 1853, he was accredited as Ambassador to the Court of Spain. In 1854 he fought a duel with Mr. Soule, the United States Ambassador. In 1852 he was made Commander of the Legion of Honor, and grand officer of the Order in September, 1858.

Colonel C. J. Ihrie.

TRENTON, N. J., October 14.—Colonel C. J. Ihrie, formerly State Librarian, and some years ago a Senator from Warren county, died in this city last night.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The Internal Revenue receipts for the past week were as follows:—October 8, $1,072,769·70; October 9, $697,966·99; October 10, $824,353·73; October 11, $219,570·62; October 12, $1,211,476 80; October 13, $513,563·77. Total, $4,539,701·51. From July 1 to date, $113,197,001·04.

National bank notes issued the past week, $543,436. To date, $294,072,059.

Fractional currency printed the past week, $452,970. Fractional currency shipped to National banks, $233,000; to Assistant Treasurer, New York, $100,000; to Assistant Treasurer, Boston, $100,000; to United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; Depository at Baltimore, $75,000; Depository at Buffalo, N. Y., $32,000; total, $640,000.

Fractional currency destroyed the past week, $540,33 80.

Cash in the Treasury Vaults.

United States Treasury Notes, $4,400,000; National Bank Notes, $331,751; Fractional Currency, $185,519; Gold, $340,659; Silver, $2560; Five Cent Coins, $200; Three Cent Coins, $720; Cents, $30. Total $5,261,850.

Disbursements.

Disbursements for the week on account were:—War Department, $2,773,733·93; Navy Department, $835,9.5; Interior Department, $405,608·91. Total, $4,015,317·84.

Dead-letter Money.

The Postmaster-General to-day turned over to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, $3105, the accumulations from dead letters the past three months.

MISSOURI.

General Butler's Reception at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—Ben. Butler's reception and speech last night brought out the largest crowd witnessed this year. There were some tokens of intended violence on the part of the Rebels. Their organs here have been filled with inflammatory articles concerning Butler, and intimations thrown out that mobbing Butler would be fair revenge for violence shown Frank Blair at Cape Girardeau. The police were out in full force, and the radicals made other preparations to give the Rebels cold lead in the event of a disturbance. Fortunately, none happened, and General Butler spoke two hours with no interruptions save frequent applause and cheering. He delivered very nearly his Cincinnati speech, excepting that he overhauled President Johnson's remarks in St. Louis with terrible effect. He advocated the hanging of Jeff. Davis and the impeachment of Johnson; also impartial suffrage, and the superiority of the claims of loyal blacks over disloyal whites. There was great enthusiasm, and the *Republican* to-day admits that the meeting was very respectable. When nearly finished, a detective reported to parties on the stand that there were indications of an attempt to insult General Butler *en route* to the hotel when his speech was over. The General was privately escorted to his carriage, and driven off quietly before the crowd knew that he had gone.

The radical canvass is progressing with great vigor, and the defeat of John Hogan in the First District is certain.

Interesting Statistics of the United States.

The following interesting item of statistics was prepared in the United States Statistics Bureau, Department of the Interior, and taken from a report in reference to the area, population, and density of population of the United States:—

"The land and water surfaces of the United States are equal to 3,250,600 square miles—land 3,010,370, water 240,600 square miles. The States embrace 1,804,351 square miles of landed surface, and the Territories 1,206,019 miles, as exhibited by the eighth census of 1860. The number of inhabitants in the United States returned in 1860 was 31,443,321—in the States 31,148,046, and 295,275 in the Territories—thus showing an average of seventeen inhabitants to each square mile in the States, while in the Territories there are four square miles to each inhabitant, and exclusive of the District of Columbia, the territorial area would represent five and four-fifth square miles to each inhabitant. In 1860 Massachusetts had 157, Rhode Island 133, New York 82, and Pennsylvania 62 inhabitants to the square mile, which rate, applied to the United States, would give 472,000,000 in Massachusetts, 400,000,000 in Rhode Island, 246,000,000 in New York, and 189,000,000 in Pennsylvania. Belgium, England and Wales, and France in 1855 had 397, 307, and 176 inhabitants to the square mile respectively. If the United States was as densely populated as France, our population would number 528,000,000, or if populated as densely as England and Wales, 924,000,000; and if according to Belgium's density of population (397 to the square mile) the United States would contain 1,195,000,000, which is 110,086,000 more than the entire population of the world in 1866."

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

HOSIERY!

RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION

A very large lot of HOSIERY, at greatly reduced prices.

LADIES' VERY HEAVY HOSE at 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents; best, full regular made, at 50 cents.

MEN'S VERY HEAVY HOSE at 25, 30, and 35 cents; best, full regular made, at 40 and 45 cents.

CHILDREN'S HOSE, all sizes and qualities, very low, at

BAMBERGER BROTHERS',

No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street,

Third Store above Arch.

MERINO GOODS.

RECEIVING NOW, DAILY, new lots of Ladies', Men's, and Children's MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS. The largest assortment in the country, selling at lower prices than in any other store.

JUST RECEIVED.

New styles and very large assortment of Woollen BREAKFAST and EVENING SHAWLS.

Also, new styles of NUBIA HOODS, for parties, etc., a splendid assortment at very low prices.

STAPLE TRIMMINGS REDUCED,

Best SKIRT BRAIDS, 8 cents a piece; SHOE LACERS, 4 cents a dozen; very best NEEDLES and PINS, 4 cents a paper; best TOOTH BRUSHES at 6, 8, 10, and 12 cents; best PEARL BUTTONS, 6 and 8 cents a dozen; TWILLED TAPE, SPOOL COTTON, SEWING SILK, Etc., all much lower than at other stores.

LINEN HDKFS. LINEN HDKFS.

The largest assortment and the cheapest LINEN HDKFS. in the country.

Best LINEN HDKFS. at 13, 15, 18, and 25 cents.

Men's best LINEN HDKFS. at 25, 30, 40, and 50 cents.

TOWELS, NAPKINS, HAIR NETS, CORSETS, Etc., lower than at any other store.

Bamberger Brothers,

N. EIGHTH Street,

1t Third Door above Arch.

EAST

OF

DELAWARE SIDE!

Delaware Side! Delaware Side!

THE STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.

The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!

With the advantages of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,

And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,

THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

10 3 1mrp

MEAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TRIPLE PLATE.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MEAD & CO.,

10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

AND

JEWELRY,

Lewis Ladomus & Co.,

DIAMOND DEALERS

AND

JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of American, Swiss, and English makers,

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES, GENTS, AND BOYS' USE.

Our stock of American Watches is very complete.

All Watches GUARANTEED TO KEEP GOOD TIME.

Our assortment of

DIAMOND GOODS,

SUCH AS

FINGER AND EAR RINGS,
BREASTPINS,
STUDS, AND SETS,

Is large, and purchasers will have a fine assortment to select from.

DIAMONDS MOUNTED

To order in the most beautiful and substantial manner.

SILVERWARE

Of all kinds, including an elegant variety of

FANCY PIECES, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS,

As well as a large stock of

SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.,

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING

RINGS,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

Our Stock will be found complete in all its branches.

JEWELRY of all the newest styles constantly received.

WATCHES repaired in the very best manner, and all work warranted.

DIAMONDS,

AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES,

BOUGHT FOR CASH;

ALSO,

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
LOUIS F. FIEGEL,
THOMAS POWELL.

W. G. Perry's Column,

No. 728 ARCH St.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER, and

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURER,

No. 728 ARCH Street,

(Formerly Fourth and Race Sts.),

Has on hand a large and seasonable Stock of Goods, selling at *Low Cash Prices.*

POCKET AND VELVET BOUND BIBLES,
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS,
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES,
BANKERS' WALLETS,
BACKGAMMON AND CHESS BOARDS,
BAZIQUE,
Also all the
LEADING GAMES OF THE SEASON,

For sale by

W. G. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of my own manufacture, constantly on hand. Orders received for making Books in any desired style. The best Stock used in all Custom Work.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturer,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

STEEL PENS.

Call and try them.

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

LADIES' STATIONERY,

The best and finest assortment to be found in the city. Our facilities for Stamping in colors or plain is now unsurpassed.

WEDDING STATIONERY,

Of the most Fashionable Styles, supplied by

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

GOLD AND SILVER INK.

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

WATER COLOR PAINTS,

In Boxes, handsomely furnished for Presents. Drawing Pencils, Crayons, and Mathematical Instruments.

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

800,000 ENVELOPES,

All sizes and qualities.

W. C. PERRY.

No. 728 ARCH Street.

700 REAMS PAPER,

Note, Letter, Cap, Bill, and Thesis Paper, at low cash prices.

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

ARNOLD'S ENGLISH INK,

Faber's Pencils, Gillott's Steel Pens, warranted genuine, for sale by

W. C. PERRY,

STATIONER,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

BILL HEADS,

Note and Draft Books, Cash Boxes, News Files, Gold Pens,

COPYING PRESSES,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

W. C. PERRY,

STATIONER,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS REPAIRED,

And all classes of

BOOK BINDING

Attended to promptly.

W. C. PERRY,

10 18 2t No. 728 ARCH Street,

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Widow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

LARGE SALES OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COMPRISING ALABASTER VASES, BRONZE GROUPES, FIGURES AND CLOCKS, VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY, ITALIAN MARBLE GROUPES AND FIGURES, etc. etc., all of the recent importation of Messrs. VITI BROS. (late Viti Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

17th and 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. each day.

This choice and valuable collection of works of Art will be arranged for examination on Tuesday, 16th inst., and will comprise in part:—

MARBLE STATUARY.

Finely executed Bust of the late Mr. Lincoln, by Prof. Lazzerini

Valuable Groups of Bertolini, Charity, and Innocence, by Prof. Serrghi.

A copy of Canusi's celebrated masterpiece, Fidelity.

A copy of Powers' celebrated Greek Slave.

Four handsome Garden Statues, Nemesis, Bacchus, Mercurio, and Painting.

Figures of Resignation, Peace and War, etc. etc.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.

La Lotta Romance, L. Ercole, Wild Boar, Rape of the Sabines, Apollo di vel Vetere, Famed Lions of Canova and Switzerland, Venus, Vases, etc. etc.

ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.

Vases and Urns of entirely new designs, never heretofore exhibited in this country; valuable Castelina, Agate and Alabaster Vases; Urns and Canthares of Grecian Roman, and Gothic designs; fine artistic Groupes and Figures of Diana Buonarrice, Povesella, Musa, Love and Venus, Venus di Gaby etc.

BRONZES

The largest and most complete ever offered in this market, comprising figures of Cid and Ror de Fhule, Bataillon de la Moselle, Reverie, Polonais, Huguenois, Charlemagne Mazeppa, Black Prince, Horse Battle, etc.; fine gilt twenty-one day Clocks, with Candelabras to match; elaborate Card Receivers etc

The above collection is one of the finest ever exhibited in this country, and is well worthy the attention of the lovers of art. 10 10 8t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

VERY LARGE SALE OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA,
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
Just Imported by
Marxen & Witte, No. 713 Chesnut street.
On Tuesday Morning,

October 16, at 10 o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street, a very large assortment of all kinds of dolls, china and crying babies, doll heads, motto cups and saucers, baskets, vases, figures, motto coffees, toy tea sets, white and decorated Parian marble vases, chapels, crucifixes, match and jewel boxes, inkstands, cigar stands motto mugs, toy furniture in great variety, toys and rattles, looking-glasses, albums glove and work-boxes, etc. etc. etc

All these are fresh goods, having lately arrived from Europe.

Catalogues will be ready on Friday. 10 10 5t

CARD.
MESSRS MARXSEN & WITTE'S SALE.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA, FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, TOYS, AND HOLIDAY ARTICLES.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock. Catalogues are ready and the sample lots arranged for examination. The goods are all of fresh importations and the assortment is considered the largest and best of the kind ever offered at auction in this city. Retail storekeepers will find this sale highly deserving their attention. 10 13 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, LINEN GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. ETC., by Catalogue, on a Credit

On Wednesday,

October 17 commencing at 10 o'clock. Buyers will find a full and most desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, suited to present and approaching sales. 10 15 2t

FIRST SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, by Catalogue, on a Credit,

On Friday,

October 19, at 10 o'clock, comprising a very attractive and full assortment of newest and most choice styles.

Particulars in future advertisements 10 15 4t

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO

SHADES

BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

10 10 wfm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. (9 22 2m4p

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. (9 12 2m

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wfm3m5p

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

28 6m1p No. 913 ARCH Street

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 607 Chesnut street. Pianos reëathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp